# Nippon Times

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## 32 B-29'S BLASTED OVER WEST KYUSHU BY JAPANESE UNITS

### Sakamoto Plane Rams Raider, —Enemy Flees After Blind Bombing Says I.H.Q.

Japanese Forces blasted a total of 32 B-29 bombers in an engagement with 70 or 80 enemy aircraft that, coming from the China area, attacked the western part of Kyushu on the morning of November 21, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 5 p.m. on Tuesday.

The raiders fled after blindly bombing from a high altitude, the Imperial Headquarters also stated.

Navy Sub-Lieutenant Mikihiko Sakamoto, rammed an enemy plane in the foregoing counter-attacking battle, the communique concluded.

The communique follows:

**IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE**
**5 p.m., November 21**

"1—At about 10 a.m. on November 21 a total of about 70 or 80 B-29 bombers, coming from the China area, attacked the western part of Kyushu but fled after carrying out a blind-bombing from a high altitude.

"War results known up to the present follow:

Shot down—
Confirmed ..............14 planes
(Of which one plane rammed)
Unconfirmed ...........11 planes
Total ..............25 planes

"In addition, those emitting black smoke numbered seven planes.

"Damage on the ground on our side was slight although four Japanese planes have self-blasted or have not yet returned.

[illegible] Sakamoto carried out a ramming action in the foregoing counter-attacking battle."

**Raiders Heavily Blasted**

In view of the development of the war situation in the Philippine area, the China-based U.S. air force has persistently been trying to blast the rear bases of the Japanese Forces with the main object of cutting off the supply line between the Japanese mainland and the southern area.

Divided into several formations, about 70 or 80 B-29 bombers based in the China area penetrated the western part of Kyushu at about 10 a.m. on Tuesday. Acting in unison, the Japanese Army and Navy Forces together with the Anti-Air Raid Units opened up a vigorous counter-attack. After engaging in a series of heavy fighting the Japanese Forces shot down or damaged a total of 32 B-29's, or half the strength of the raiders. The enemy in the face of our attacks failed to carry out any effective action other than staging a blind-bombing attack from a high altitude.

### To Introduce U.S. Navy Bill

Domei

LISBON, November 20.—Senator David Walsh, Massachusetts Democrat, and Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, today proposed legislation to authorize a $50,000,000 expenditure by the navy for additional manufacturing and production facilities, according to a Washington dispatch. Walsh said that he would introduce the bill tomorrow at the request of the navy which said that it proposed no additional projects at this time but wanted to be in a position "to meet the challenge of new developments as they appear," the dispatch revealed. The report further disclosed that Representative Carl Vinson, Georgia Democrat, and Chairman of the House Naval Committee, had introduced today a bill of the same contents in the House of Representatives.

### Bolivian Revolt Suppressed

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 20.—President Gualberto Villaroel of Bolivia announced today that his Government has suppressed a revolt in the Oruro, the third largest city in Bolivia and the second largest mining center, according to a La Paz report. The revolt was led by sympathizers of a former President and it was learned that a state of siege remains in force throughout the country.

### Tashiro Reaches Canton

Domei

CANTON, November 18.—Shigenori Tashiro, former Minister to French Indo-China, who has been appointed to a local post, recently, arrived here yesterday afternoon, by air via Hanoi.

## FRENCH SPEARHEADS ENTER ALSACE REGION

### French Units Gain Ground Southwest of Altkirch—Aachen Front Remains Intact

Domei

BERLIN, November 20.—French forces on the southern extremity of the extended Western Front broke into French Alsace, directly on the Swiss border, yesterday while along the remainder of the front both sides continued their nip and tuck fighting in the struggle which has grown to a scale unprecedented in this war.

French spearheads launched their attacks south of the Belfort gap and striking into German positions in the Delle sector, guarding the Belfort flank, penetrated into Alsace southwest of Altkirch, 25 kilometers south of Mulhouse and 20 kilometers from the Rhine. German forces are at present carrying out counter-attacks to slice the communication lines of the French spearheads.

This new move has outflanked the Belfort gap and to complete the encirclement of the historical Burgundian gate a French thrust from the Altkirch region northward toward Vosges is forthcoming, but the drive is being carried out by relatively weak forces and it is considered doubtful whether they will succeed in their plans.

**Aachen Front Unchanged**

In the Aachen area, American forces are still hopelessly battling to force a break-through to the Rhine and are nowhere closer to their goal since the initial push on the first day of the offensive. Although units of the British 2nd army are now also participating in the attacks, enemy gains remained small and the German front remained intact.

Despite heavy pounding by Anglo-American air units, German counter-attacks were carried out against enemy gains near Geilenkirchen and after bitter street fighting the Reich forces recaptured Pruemmern and Sueggerath situated due east of Geilenkirchen and pushed back the Americans to the west.

South of Aachen, American attacks were weak while north of the town up to north of Geilenkirchen, forces of the American 1st and 9th armies now also supported by units of the British 2nd army are concentrated in the narrow sector and undoubtedly further attempts will be made for that push toward Cologne and Dusseldorf.

To the south in the Lorraine sector, the town of Busendorf to where General Patton's men had scored its deepest gain was recaptured by a German counter-attack. According to German Lorraine army reports, 28 American tanks were destroyed during the past 24 hours and the American attempts to outflank and encircle the German forces in Lorraine was frustrated by tenacious resistance of the German rearguards at Metz.

**Battle Raging at Metz**

The fortress of Metz was attacked from all sides and since Sunday forenoon fighting has been going on for strongholds and pill-boxes in the fortress area outside the town. Stubborn resistance put up by the rearguards enabled the main German forces to shorten the front to the line extending from Busendorf to Falkenberg unhampered.

In the adjacent sector to the south at the junction of the American 12th and 6th army groups a new big offensive plan crystalized today. Two wedges of five to six divisions each are struck out against the frontline from Saaralben to Saar-Union to Saarburg, but the battle on both sides of the Rhine Marne Canal has not yet reached its climax. The American spearhead was repulsed ten kilometers west of Saarburg.

## NIPPON UNITS BLOCK AMERICAN RETREAT IN BATTLE OF LEYTE

### Hill District South of Madagasnas Area on Northern Coast Also Taken

Domei

PHILIPPINE FRONT, November 20.—Fresh Japanese reinforcements to Leyte, advancing to the northern coast after passing through Limon, cut off the retreat of part of the enemy 20th Division which had advanced to the Madagasnas area. They then occupied a hill district south of the same area after fierce attacks.

With the situation in the Carigara district thus having turned worse for him, the enemy halted his long range heavy artillery firing from positions near Jaro on our forces along the Ormoc-Madagasnas road and concentrated it on the Capoocan and Madagasnas area which is now being severely threatened by our fresh units.

Our forces, however, west of Jaro are daily raiding the enemy positions at night and terrorizing the enemy. On the night of November 12, for instance, a Japanese Unit raided the enemy heavy artillery positions at Jaro and not only threw into great confusion the position that had been causing comrade units great trouble but also killed many of the enemy soldiers. The same unit made a surprise attack with only 20 men on an enemy position on November 8 and destroyed 10 tanks, six light tanks, and many other vehicles. Only four of them returned.

**Enemy Pounded from Air**
**By N. NAGAI**
**Of the Military Press Corps**

PHILIPPINE FRONT BASE, November 20.—In the midst of furious Japanese offensives from land and air, the American forces landed on Leyte Island have lately been frantically attempting to expand and adjust such airfields in Leyte as Tacloban, Dulag, Burauen and San Pablo so as to accommodate large-type planes. Simultaneously, the enemy has tried to reinforce his air strength with planes from the Morotai area in order to bring pressure upon the Japanese air bases in the Luzon district, in collaboration with carrier-borne aircraft, and to send supplies to landed units by dispatching some 60 warships and vessels to Leyte Gulf.

Grasping this opportune moment, Our Wild Eagles launched a furious offensive, and inflicted heavy damage upon the enemy transports on November 18 and 19 by scoring a number of direct hits. However, due to the darkness, the war results could not be ascertained. On the other hand, on the evening of November 18, Our Fighters attacked the enemy over Leyte Bay and in an ensuing air duel with some 15 P-38's, shot down three of them and damaged two others, in addition to damaging one 4,000-ton enemy transport by scoring direct hits. Moreover, our Fighters attacked an enemy torpedo-boat unit in the neighborhood of Ponson Island off Ormoc and heavily damaged one of them. From this battle three Japanese planes have failed to return.

**8 Manila Raiders Downed**

Domei

MANILA, November 20.—The Japanese Anti-Aircraft Corps heavily damaged one enemy plane in the Manila area, shot down eight (of which one unconfirmed) in the Clark Field area and one at Lipa, when about 100 enemy carrier-borne planes raided Manila, about 50 Clark Field and about a dozen Lipa yesterday evening.

### Soviet Press Attacks Iran

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 20.—Soviet papers continue to attack the Iranian Government, the Morgontidningen reports from Moscow. Soviet papers particulary take a stand against the persecution of the "democratic organization," the Swedish paper stresses. According to Tass, many of Premier Mohammed Saed's followers remained in office even after his resignation. It is expected that those political circles in Iran who had insisted on the resignation of Premier Saed would demand a further purge of the Government and of the Iranian National Assembly.

## *Ba Maw and Suite Are Honored At Dinner Given by Shigemitsu*

### Foreign Minister Expresses Admiration for Indomitable Spirit of Burmese Leader In Serving Fatherland

Dr. Ba Maw, Prime Minister of Burma, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister for Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Tuesday night at his official residence.

Besides Dr. Ba Maw, the guests of honor included U Tung Aung, Minister of Cooperation; U Kyaw Nyein, Foreign Vice-Minister; U Ko Ko Gye, Private Secretary to the Prime Minister; Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan; U Sein, Second Secretary of the Burmese Embassy; and U Aung Tung, Military Attache of the same Embassy.

In his speech of welcome, Mr. Shigemitsu said:

"Your Excellencies and Gentlemen:

"It gives me great pleasure to extend my heartfelt welcome to His Excellency Dr. Ba Maw, Prime Minister of Burma, who, after a year's lapse, has again graced our capital with his visit.

"I feel greatly honored by the presence at this gathering of Dr. Ba Maw and the distinguished members of his suite as well as His Excellency Dr. Thein Maung, the able representative of Burma in Tokyo, in spite of the heavy pressure upon their time.

"Our honored guest visited this country in spring last year in order to confer personally with our Government concerning the preparation for the Independence of Burma. Again, in November last, he came here, together with His Excellency U Tung Aung, whom it is our privilege to find among us this evening, to attend in person the Assembly of Greater East [illegible] State of Burma. It is still [illegible] in our memory that Dr. Ba Maw was one of the guilding lights that illumined the Assembly enhancing the cause of East Asia by setting forth in his stirring speech the lofty ideal of the renaissance of East Asia with invincible faith and inspiring fervor."

**Expresses Admiration**

"I have, since then, entertained unbounded admiration for Dr. Ba Maw for the indomitable spirit he has invariably displayed in serving his fatherland. Under his superb leadership, the 16,000,000 people of Burma are now exerting their utmost efforts for the development of the new state on the very front line of East Asia—a fact eloquently symbolic of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations. I am, indeed, happy to say that we place unlimited confidence in Dr. Ba Maw, firmly trusting as we do in the prosperous future of rising Burma.

"Let me take this opportunity to explain briefly the outline of the structure of East Asia which we hope to see established. In the first place, no country should remain under domination of any other Power, every country enjoying free and complete independence. In the second place, all nations should strive to promote mutual assistance and amity among themselves based upon respect for each other's independence and equality. Our policy is to exclude none but cooperate with all for the enhancement of world peace. I firmly believe that thus alone will fair and just international order be created and true peace secured.

"Japan is now fighting shoulder to shoulder with Burma in order to defend the latter against the attack of Britain and America, who are bent upon destroying her independence which was won after years of hard struggle. The war now raging in the Pacific Ocean and in the region of East Asia is a war of self-existence and self-defense for the East Asiatic Nations. We must fight it out, steeped in the inflexible conviction that justice always prevails in the end.

"The awakening and unification of Asia have now become facts. Dr. Ba Maw declared at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations that Asia is one—an everlasting truth the realization of which is prerequisite to the emancipation of Asia and renaissance of East Asia.

"Allow me to raise the glass to the health of His Excellency Dr. Ba Maw and the members of his suite and the growing prosperity of the state of Burma."

**Dignitaries Attend**

The Japanese who attended the function were Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata; Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry; [illegible] Inoue, President of the Burma Society; Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister and at present adviser to the Foreign Office; Dr. Tadao Yamakawa and Toyotaro Yuki, Foreign Office advisers; Kazuo Aoki, former Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs; Ambassador Saburo Kurusu; Foreign Vice-Minister Renzo Sawada; Shinichi Kamimura, of Foreign Office; Shimpei Takeuchi, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs; Yoshiro Ando, Director of the General Affairs Bureau, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry; Yutaka Ishizawa, Director of the Southern Regions Bureau, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry; Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira, Grand Master of Ceremonies, Imperial Household Department; and Hyogoro Sakurai, former Supreme Adviser to the Burmese Government.

Dr. Ba Maw left the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at 8:40 a.m. on Tuesday and arrived at the Army Hospital at Wakamatsu-cho, Ushigome, at 9 a.m. After comforting the sick and wounded soldiers, Prime Minister Ba Maw left the hospital at 10:10 a.m. Then he proceeded to the Navy Hospital at Tsukiji on a similar comfort visit, arriving there at 10:30 a.m.

## CHIANG'S CABINET CHANGES

### General Chen Replaces Ho as War Minister; Yu Succeeds Kung

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 20.—A drastic shakeup of the Chungking Cabinet was decided today at the meeting of the Central Executive Council of the Chungking Kuomintang, according to a Chungking dispatch.

The major changes are General Chen Cheng, who has been appointed War Minister to succeed General Ho Ying-chin; Yu Hung-chun as Finance Minister replacing Dr. H. H. Kung; Chu Chia-hua as Education Minister succeeding Chen Li-fu; and Chang Li-sheng as Home Minister replacing Chou Chung-yueh.

General Chen was formerly the Commander-in-Chief of the 1st War Zone.

Yu was formerly the Vice-Finance Minister while new Education Minister Chu was Vice-President of the Examination Yuan and Home Minister Chang was Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan and the National General Mobilization Council.

### Reich Birth Rate Soars

Domei

BERLIN, November 17.—Despite the war the birth rate in Germany in the first half year of 1944 exceeded the figure for the same period of 1943 by 51,082 as the births increased from 659,207 to 710,289.

## DE GAULLE DEMANDS ARMS

### Asks Britain and U.S. For Material To Equip 20 Divisions

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 20.—General Charles de Gaulle, President of the Provisional Government of France, is said to have demanded that the Anglo-American nations deliver military equipment for at least 20 French divisions within the coming months and Prime Minister Winston Churchill is reported to have promised to take up the question immediately with the authorities in England, according to a dispatch from the Svenska Dagbladet correspondent in Berne.

De Gaulle outlined a six-month program with his War Minister for the reconstruction of the French army which, it is said, will have half a million men in the first line. This depends, however, on the extent of war material obtained from abroad. The decision for French troops to take part in the occupation of certain German districts appears to have been settled.

There is no announcement regarding political postwar problems. It is known that there is no agreement between British and French opinions regarding this question but differences are considered smaller than generally believed. It is considered possible in French circles that De Gaulle may take part in the coming meeting with President Roosevelt, Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin.

## WILD EAGLES BLAST 4 U.S. TRANSPORTS IN RAMMING ATTACK

### Imperial Headquarters Reveals Enemy Ships in Leyte Gulf Raided on November 18

Carrying out ramming actions with fighter planes, units of the Imperial Japanese Air Force blasted four American transports on the morning of November 18 when they attacked enemy transports in the Gulf of Leyte, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

Those who rammed the enemy vessels in the said attack were Sub-Lieutenants Naobumi Nakajima and Isao Nishi, and Sergeant-Majors Ichiro Kamata and Tokijiro Yoshino, the communique also revealed.

The communique follows:

**IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE**
**2:30 p.m., November 21**

"1. Our Air Units on the morning of November 18 attacked the enemy transports in the Gulf of Leyte and damaged and set ablaze four of them by ramming actions with fighter planes.

"2. In the foregoing attacks, those who launched ramming attacks follow:

Sub-Lieutenant Naobumi Nakajima
Sub-Lieutenant Isao Nishi
Sergeant-Major Ichiro Kamata
Sergeant-Major Tokijiro Yoshino."

**Launch Taiatari Attack**

Ever since the enemy landed on [illegible] month, decisive battles have been raging daily on that island.

In parallel with the land operations, units of the Imperial Air Forces are carrying out vigorous attacks against the American troops on the island as well as the fleet of warships and transports in the Gulf of Leyte, and have already achieved brilliant war results, inflicting crippling blows upon the enemy.

Spotting a group of U.S. transports cruising westward in the Gulf of Leyte at 7 a.m. on November 18 Fighter Plane Units of the Japanese Forces carried out a vigorous attack.

The enemy transports began a zigzag flight under cover of a dense smoke screen.

Swooping through the heavy barrage of enemy A.A. gunfire, the fighter plane piloted by Sub-Lieutenant Nakajima dived toward a large-sized enemy transport fully laden with troops and war materials. In a flash it was all over as Sub-Lieutenant Nakajima launched a taiatari attack and the enemy ship exploded and burst into flames.

Despite the enemy's resistance, another three planes piloted by Sub-Lieutenant Nishi, Sergeant-Major Kamata and Sergeant-Major Yoshino rammed three other transports which were damaged and set ablaze.

## UNREST SEEN IN BELGIUM

### Leftists Criticize Pierlot Regime's Demand for Special Powers

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 20.—On the eve of the day on which the Belgian Parliament will decide on the Pierlot Government's demand for further special powers, Belgium finds herself in a state of unrest characterized by a storm of bitter criticism by the Leftist parties, according to a Brussels dispatch. The new special powers demanded by the Pierlot Government include the authorization for the Ministry of Defense to forbid demonstrations, confiscation or delaying delivery of mail by censor; removal from their domicile of people whose presence would interfere with military operations, and prevention of distribution or sale of newspapers or pamphlets which would "be useful to the enemy or shake the spirit of the Belgian people," the dispatch revealed.

At the same time, General Erskine, the allied military commander in Belgium, made a statement that the allied troops would be at the disposal of the Pierlot Government for the maintenance of public order, which angered the Leftists, it was further revealed. The Communist paper Red Flag said that by that attitude of the allies, Belgium would be degraded to a status of an African colony.

## JAPANESE PLANES BOMB AIRFIELD ON MOROTAI

### Three Ground Installations Set Ablaze—Enemy Raids Ogasawara Islands

Domei

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, November 20.—Japanese Air Units again at daybreak yesterday bombed the enemy airfield on Morotai Island, in defiance of severe anti-aircraft gunfire, and set ablaze three airfield installations. All the Japanese returned safely to their base.

**Raiders Over Celebes**
**Special to the Nippon Times**

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, November 21.—Some 35 B-24's and B-17's came to attack the Kendari area on Celebes Island in the daytime of November 19, and about 10 P-38's also came raiding Macassar on the afternoon of November 20.

**Ogasawara Isles Attacked**
**Special to the Nippon Times**

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, November 21.—About 15 B-24's came to attack Chichijima Island in the Ogasawara Group in the daytime of November 19, and a total of approximately 20 enemy planes also came raiding Hahajima Island in the same area the same day.

A total of approximately 100 enemy aircraft including B-24's and small ship-based planes came to raid Palau Island in the daytime of November 19.

About 10-odd enemy planes consisting of P-38's and B-24's made a morning raid on Yiojima Island on Saturday.

**Sittang Raiders Repulsed**

Domei

BURMA FRONT, November 20.—About 130 enemy planes, made up of about 60 B-25's, 40 P-38's and P-47's, belonging to the enemy air force stationed in India, raided the vicinity of the mouth of the Sittang River shortly after 2 p.m. yesterday. One P-38 was shot down, one P-38 and one P-47 were heavily damaged and the rest repulsed by a Japanese Fighter Unit.

**Enemy Raids Chishima**
**By S. SATO and K. KIKUCHI**
**Of the Military Press Corps**

NORTHEASTERN AREA, November 19.—A Japanese Fighter Unit heavily damaged two of the five enemy B-25 planes that raided Horomushiro Island of the Kita-chishima Group yesterday.

On the forenoon of November 16, a total of 10 enemy planes, eight B-25's and two B-24's, raided north Chishima and fled after resorting to some strafing and bombing.

### V-1 Film Shown in U.S.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 20.—For the first time American film critics gave as much attention to an English film as to a big Hollywood picture, the Daily Express wrote yesterday, according to a New York dispatch. The paper referred to the nine-minute British film produced by the Information Ministry showing activities of the German V-1. The paper cited the enormous destruction caused by the V-1 as shown in the picture and advised all Americans to see the film to learn what the English people are going through and pointed out the panic scenes which might result in American cities should the V-1 be put into action against her coastal towns if appropriate counter-measures are not taken.

### Flying Bombs Raid S. England

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 20.—German flying bombs were again directed yesterday and last night against south England and a good number of the missiles approaching the east coast were shot down into the sea, according to a London report.

## 2 U.S. CRUISERS SUNK, CARRIER, BATTLESHIP SMASHED OFF LUZON

### Four Transports Battered Near Omiyajima, Imperial Headquarters Also Reveals

Attacking an enemy task force in the waters east of Luzon Island on the evening of November 19 Japanese Air Units sank two cruisers and damaged one aircraft carrier and one battleship, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 4 p.m. on Tuesday.

In this fighting, eight Japanese planes have self-blasted or not yet returned, the communique disclosed.

Other Japanese Air Units damaged four American transports, of which the sinking of one vessel is believed certain, on the afternoon of November 20 when the Japanese attacked an enemy convoy cruising in the sea area southeast of Omiyajima Island. The Japanese also shot down one B-25 bomber which was escorting the convoy, the Imperial Headquarters also announced.

The communique follows:

**IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE**
**4 p.m., November 21**

"1—Our Air Units, at dusk of November 19, attacked an enemy task force in the sea area east of Luzon Island and sank two cruisers and damaged one aircraft carrier as well as one battleship.

"Eight Japanese planes have self-blasted or have not yet returned.

"2—Attacking an enemy convoy cruising in the waters southeast of Omiyajima Island, Our Air Units on the afternoon of November 20 damaged four [illegible] sinking of one vessel is believed certain).

"The Japanese shot down one B-25 which had been escorting the convoy."

## U.S. BARES WARSHIP LOSSES

### 10 Craft Announced Lost in Southwestern Pacific Area

Domei

LISBON, November 20.—The U.S. Navy Department announced tonight the loss of 10 more combat vessels, including a destroyer and two destroyer escorts as a result of Japanese action "or the perils of the sea" in the Southwestern Pacific but they are not in the recent great naval battle off the Philippines, according to a Washington dispatch.

This announcement brought the total loss of navy ships of all types since the beginning of the war to 228.

In today's announcement the losses were destroyer Abner Read (2,100 tons); destroyer escorts Eversole and Shelton; mine-sweeper YMS-70; high speed torpedo-boats 320, 321, 368 and 371 and the fleet tug Sonoma.

LCI (Landing craft infantry) 1065 was admitted lost in the New Guinea area as a result of Japanese action or the perils of the sea.

## BELVEDERE PALACE IS HIT

### Famous Vienna Structure Heavily Bombed by Enemy Raiders

Domei

BERLIN, November 20.—The Belvedere Palace, one of the most magnificent baroque buildings of Vienna, was heavily damaged by enemy air attack today. The Palace was constructed by Lucas Hildebrandt, famous baroque architect, between 1714 and 1721 by order of Prince Eugene of Savoy.

Before the First World War, the Palace was the residence of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian Throne. During recent years, important state acts were held at the Palace. The splendid rooms of the Palace, situated on a hill overlooking beautiful gardens, for many years served as showrooms for the exhibition of paintings. The enemy bombs particularly destroyed the right wing of the Palace which was decorated with valuable statues.

### Christu Quits Post

Domei

BERLIN, November 20.—President Christu of the Rumanian Armistice Commission has tendered his resignation which has been accepted and Vice-Foreign Minister Radulescu will be appointed his successor, according to a Bucharest report.

## ENEMY FORCES ON LEYTE SUFFER CRIPPLING BLOWS

### U.S. Losses Mount as Japanese Continue Bodily Thrusts Against Invading Army

By Arrangement With the Asahi

PHILIPPINE FRONT BASE, November 19.—Thoroughly harassed by the bodily counter-attacks of picked Japanese Defense Forces and fresh reinforcements, the enemy landing troops on Leyte Island have sustained enormous personnel losses during the past one month.

The United States First Cavalry Division and the 24th Division which form the nucleus of the American forces that landed at Tacloban and Dulag have advanced westward between Leyte Valley and the coast of Carigara Bay while the enemy troops centering around the Seventh and 96th Divisions are attempting to drive toward Ormoc from Dulag. The enemy's operative plan is apparently to avoid the jungle areas and lowlands and to have the main troops, advancing northward from Carigara, drive the Japanese Units into the Ormoc Sea from the plains.

At the outset of the landing operations, the enemy carried out desperate drives, under the protection of a large number of tanks and heavy bombardments, against the airfields at Tacloban and Dulag in an effort to gain control of the entire Philippine area by establishing invulnerable air bases there. Our Garrison Units, however, craftily shortened their front lines and, shifting to Dagami plateau and the main hilly zones along the valley, launched closing-in surprise attacks against the enemy troops trying to climb the hills and effected thrusts into their rear putting the large invading troops into confusion. As a result, the enemy not only failed to secure the air bases but the main body of the 24th Division which had advanced recklessly into the Carigara area is now completely encircled.

**'Yamashita Line' Firmly Held**

The enemy has designated the mountain ranges between Ormoc and Carigara as the "Yamashita Defense Line" and is desperately attempting to pierce it. As a matter of fact, however, the Japanese have under their control not only this "Yamashita Line" but all the main highlands far to the east. Contrary to the enemy scheme, the Japanese are intent on driving the enemy into the Gulf of Leyte from the Tacloban-Dulag area. Whatever the enemy may call it, there is no denying the fact that Leyte Island forms an exceedingly strong fortress under the direction of General Tomoyuki Yamashita.

In the face of the enemy long-range artillery fire, the Japanese have patiently built their positions in thick jungles and, given the opportunity, have repeatedly carried out daring closing-in-assaults against the enemy. They have also launched death-defying assaults against enemy tank columns, carrying anti-tank explosives. These surprise attack units may be regarded as counterparts of the Special "Kamikaze" Attack Corps.

Hand-in-hand with the sanguinary land battles that have been in progress for the past month, Japanese Army Air Units have carried out devastating bombing attacks on enemy convoys in the Gulf of Leyte which are supplying the landed troops at great risk. At the present stage, the enemy's supply power cannot be ignored. Only when the enemy commissary lines are cut off, can one expect the Japanese land troops to display their decisive striking power. Whether the enemy transport capacity falls or the Japanese air attacks slow down—this will be the determining factor for the land battle on Leyte Island.

### Stettinius Sees Closer Ties

Domei

LISBON, November 20.—Edward Stettinius, Jr., U.S. Undersecretary of State, told the press today that the recent visit of Joseph Grew, former U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo, to Pearl Harbor would result in closer coordination between the work of the State Department and the military authorities in the Pacific, according to a Washington dispatch. This statement was made to the press, it was learned, as Grew returned to Washington on Friday from Pearl Harbor after conferring with the U.S. war leaders of the Pacific area.

### Agricultural School Opens

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, November 21. Ceremonies marking the opening of a new agricultural training institute and the enrollment of the fifth batch of trainees were held recently in the presence of Governor Shotaro Katayama, other Japanese officials and the local people.

### Chinese Leaders Meet

Domei

DJAKARTA, November 21.—A meeting of the Chinese Residents' Committee for Java's defense was held here last week participated in by 80 outstanding Chinese leaders for the purpose of strengthening the civilian defense of the island.

## *67 Nippon Nationals From Hawaii Are Sent To Tule Lake Camp*

Domei

LISBON, November 20.—Sixty-seven Japanese nationals from Hawaii have been sent to Tule Lake Internment Camp in California, states an announcement made yesterday by the U.S. Western Defense Headquarters, according to a San Francisco dispatch. The Japanese internees landed in Seattle and were taken from there to Tule lake.

## AREAS IN NORTH SPAIN ARE HOTBEDS OF UNREST

### Spanish Reds From France Trying to Throw Country Into State of Civil War

Unrest prevails in the northern Spanish provinces of Catalonia, Navarra and the Basque country due to the activities of the Spanish Reds who had gathered in the French Pyrenees when France was evacuated by the German troops and who are now attempting to bring civil war to Spain, states the German Political Report, which continues as follows, according to a recent special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times:

As announced by General Yague, the commander of the Burgos military district, the Spanish authorities are in control of the situation everywhere, and the insurgents who come across the border from France are being speedily disarmed. Notwithstanding this, part of the world press speaks of Spanish Maquis and publishes reports from which one might be led to believe that the whole of Spain is in a state of rebellion.

It is probably no accident that in connection with the news on the revolt, reports are available on the increased activity of various Spanish-Red emigre centers. Apart from these in Southern France, such centers are located in Paris, in French Morocco, in London, and in Mexico. Not only do these Spanish emigrant centers collect money and recruit volunteers, but they maintain contact with various foreign governments from whom they hope to receive support for their machinations directed against the Franco regime.

The Spanish Civil War, which ended in a victory for the idea of a new order, was a predecessor, or if one wants to put it this way, a dress rehearsal of the conflict which is shaking the whole world today. The Spanish Civil War was decided in favor of the national forces in Spain, because the latter were supported by Germany and Italy. They stood in need of this support because the Red-Spanish republic had three big Powers, namely, the Soviet Union, France, and for a start also Britain, for its allies. Had it not been for Germany's and Italy's decision to actively support General Francisco Franco's cause, there would be no national Spain today.

Should Germany be beaten in this war in the same way as Italy, then the present Spanish order will be deprived of the foundations on which it was established. This is no thesis of German propaganda, but a political fact which is confirmed by the latest events on the Spanish-French frontier. As long as Germany had France under occupation, the Spanish frontier was not endangered, and the Spanish-Red emigrants in France did not come out in the open. Today they are active again.

In Spain there has been no lack of people who closed their eyes to this development. They believed that they would have to exchange the policy of ideological solidarity with the Axis nations for an opportunistic policy which adapted itself to the military constellations prevailing on the European fronts. In Berlin, when this new Spanish policy became visible, the question, to say political senselessness, of such an about-face was pointed out.

Notwithstanding this, there were in Spain many who continued to indulge in the hope that it might be possible in the midst of war to transfer from one express-train to another. Prime Minister Churchill's well-known House of Commons declaration in which, according to the words of his critics, he dealt with General Francisco Franco with velvet gloves, strengthened these illusions just as much as did certain slogans which Sir Samuel Hoare, the double tongued British Ambassador to Madrid, was clever enough to spread in Spain.

That Churchill is personally in favor of the maintenance of a conservative course in Spain if possible with a restoration of the monarchy, may not be denied. However, there are sufficient examples which illustrate that Churchill's authority is not enough in order to keep a conservative regime in power to preserve its crowned head if the general trend of developments is heading in another direction and its bed is being prepared by big Powers such as, for instance, the Soviet Union. One need only remember Yugoslavia, Greece and, last but not least, Italy and France.

## ANTI-AXIS TO DISCUSS EUROPE WAR STRATEGY

### Security Organ Issue Also to Be Taken Up When Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 20.—Moscow diplomatic circles expect that concrete plans will be discussed regarding the decisive battle against Germany and an agreement will probably be reached about the important principles of the world security organization, especially about the details regarding the actions against aggressor nations, when a Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin meeting is held in the near future, states a Moscow report.

It is said that it is impossible to understand what is taking place in Moscow without taking into consideration the fact that the Soviet Union considers herself as one of the three strongest states in the world—and as the most important European Power. The Soviet Union wishes to be met in a way due to a world power.

Its brusque refusal to renew diplomatic relations with Switzerland is evident in that the Russians no longer wish to accept initiatives from other quarters, unless they are based on friendship and goodwill. Russia considers that Switzerland earlier received conspirators against the Soviet Government and she cannot forget the murder of Russian Minister Vorovdki.

The days are past when Russia accepted acknowledgment from every state willing to give it to her. Today it is the Soviet Union herself that decides in regard to these questions.

**Congress Taking Action**
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 20.—The United States Congress is expected to discuss all the complex problems of the Dumbarton Oaks conference as well as the result of the meeting to be held among President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin, the New York correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet reported on November 11, according to a New York dispatch.

The correspondent said that Roosevelt will certainly go into action and get Congress to carry out legislative measures quickly but it is necessary to have fundamental legislation requiring a two-thirds majority in the Senate. After this is realized, most of the supplements and resolutions require only a majority in the two Houses.

"After studying the election results, political prospects of circles have come to the conclusion that quick decisions on a security organization are better now. The defeat of isolationists can be considered as a condemnation by voters for their stubborn isolationism, and Congress knows it now," he stated.

Political observers point out the difference of opinion existing in Congress, especially about the voting procedure in the security council. Both the Government and the public are against the Russian demand on voting system, but the Government's ultimate opinion is not yet known. This will be one of the main discussion points during the coming three-Power conference.

Dissension is also existing within Congress about the question whether the negative attitude of one of the permanent members of the council must automatically be read as writing off the question from the order of the day. These matters are very important and difficult and the utmost discretion is required to solve the problems.

### Red Leader Visits Chungking

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 20.—Chou En-lai, Director of the Political Department of the Chinese Communist Party at Yenan, has returned to Chungking once again attempting to settle amicably the quarrel between the Chungking regime and the Communist Party, according to a Chungking report. It is said that events in the past have aroused such bitterness and distrust on both sides that compromise is far from easy.

### Business Talks End

Domei

LISBON, November 20.—The anti-Axis international business conference now in session in Rye, New York, came to a close on Friday, according to a New York dispatch. The conference was sponsored by the American private economic organizations and the participating representatives of the 52 countries were also civilian representatives.

### Discloses U.S. War Cost

Domei

LISBON, November 20.—On the occasion of the issuance of the sixth war bonds today, President Franklin Roosevelt delivered an address in which he revealed that America was spending an average daily sum of $250,000,000 on war expenses, according to a Washington dispatch.

## *Air Base at Nanning, The Last in S.W. China, Abandoned by Enemy*

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, November 20.—Nanning, the only air base left for the enemy in southwestern China after the fall of Kweilin and Liuchow, apparently seems to have been abandoned by the enemy, according to reports of Japanese scouting planes. No forms of airplanes were visible in the base and the runway seemed to have been blasted according to the usual enemy procedure. Flames were discernible in one place. The withdrawal of enemy forces from Nanning will mean that the enemy has abandoned all his bases in southwestern China, with the exception of Chihkiang and attests to the absolute superiority of Japanese air strategy.

## BURMA TO COORDINATE NATIONAL WAR EFFORTS

Domei

RANGOON, November 20.—Bandoola U Sein, in his dual capacity as Minister of Religious Affairs and Chief of the National Organization of Mahabama Asiayone, in a press conference formally announced the new moves of interlocking and interconnecting coordination work of his Ministry and Burma's sole political organization, both of which are working toward the same objectives for the successful prosecution of the war, solution of national problems, including self-sufficiency and civilian defense.

The moves include:

1. Renaming of the Ministry's National Service Bureau as the Bureau of National Welfare, renaming national service bodies the Mahabama Organization and putting both under the dual control of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Mahabama Asiayone.

2. The putting of Mahabama boards on a uniform basis on the existing ten-house and one hundred house units.

3. Appointment by the Adipadi of a committee for coordination activities.

Bandoola U Sein disclosed that Mahabama Asiayone, during the coming year, will concentrate on the following activities: its organization on a firm basis, national service, distribution of land, remedying of public grievances, self-sufficiency, erection of monuments to heroes in every district, construction of wells and bridges in towns and villages, construction of playing fields, gymnasiums and Mahabama halls, selection of Mahabama leaders and the opening of training classes for Burmese leaders.

## *Fuehrer's Headquarters*

**November 20**

The third defensive battle at Aachen increased in intensity yesterday and the Americans with artillery, aircraft, tank and infantry formations tried to force a breakthrough but our front withstood the assault. In the course of this fighting several sectors in the Geilenkirchen area changed hands several times and several hundred prisoners fell into our hands. Between Wuerselen and the Huertgen forest, our troops destroyed 35 enemy tanks. The Americans, sacrificing thousands of soldiers, in this fighting sector have so far succeeded in gaining a very small stretch of ground only.

Our troops within the city of Metz, along the northeastern border of Lorraine and in the Moerchingen sector checked most of the enemy attacks. Between the Rhine-Marne Canal and St. Die, the enemy succeeded in making some headway while north of Montbeliard French formations were brought to a standstill by our defense.

In the immediate vicinity of the Swiss border, the enemy making use of the Swiss territory covering his flank succeeded in breaking into Alsace.

Over the Western Front, nine enemy aircraft were shot down by our fighters encountering superior enemy formations.

The greater London and Antwerp areas were subjected to V-1 and V-2 fire during the day and night.

In central Italy, numerous American thrusts in the Etruscan Apennines and on the Adriatic coast were foiled. Two enemy vessels laden with supplies were sunk by our motor torpedo-boats in the Adriatic.

At Apatin and Batina on the Danube, all Soviet attempts to enlarge their bridgeheads were frustrated. Our troops in the Balkans repulsed renewed Bulgarian attacks east of the road leading from Pristina to Mitrovica. Southeast of Budapest, the Soviets after the heavy tank losses suffered in the past few days confined themselves attempting at breaking through with infantry formations only but our divisions smashed all attacks and gained ground in a powerful counter-thrust. During an attack by the Luftwaffe against a Soviet air base, 40 Soviet planes were destroyed on the ground while other craft were damaged. South of the Matra Mountains as well as in the Miskolc and Tokai areas, strong enemy attacks were unsuccessful with the exception of some insignificant local gains.

South of Libau, the enemy launched another big attack which was preceded by heavy artillery fire and violent attacks of planes. The first wave of the enemy attack collapsed. Further heavy fighting is in progress with enemy reinforcements. At the land front of the Sworbe Peninsula, the garrison disengaged itself from the enemy who had broken into our lines and our naval forces are supporting our men with shellfire.

Anglo-American raiders continued their attacks on the civilian population in western Germany bombing railway trains. Fighters and flak downed 21 enemy four-engined bombers out of a formation that raided Vienna and other places in southeastern Germany.

## REICH UNITS FRUSTRATE SWORBE PENINSULA PUSH

### Soviet Troops Claimed Driven Off—Heavy Battles in Libau, Prekulin Areas

Domei

BERLIN, November 20.—A new Soviet landing attempt on Sworbe Peninsula with 20 to 30 landing boats, though strongly protected, was warded off today and after hard fighting landed troops were driven into the Baltic Sea, according to the latest frontline report.

On the west coast of the peninsula, German garrison forces in strong counter-attacks regained a part of the former main fighting line, but heavier fighting is expected since the Soviets are bringing up reinforcements from Osel.

The new Soviet offensive on the extreme northern wing of the Eastern Front against the German bridgehead positions at Libau and Prekulin in Courland and attacks against Sworbe Peninsula was opened up two days ago under strong artillery and battleplane protection. Two breaches were made for which fighting is still going on.

The second large-scale attack was launched again today, again preceded by strong artillery and battleplane bombing preparation. The first attacking wave collapsed and fighting is now going on with freshly brought-up forces.

Meanwhile, at the old focal point of the Eastern Front, namely central Hungary, Soviet forces continued attacks east of Budapest but without tank support. Only infantry forces attempted again to break through the German positions between Budapest and Miskolcz but were repelled by German counter-attacks and the town of Gyongyo due north of Hatvan was recaptured by German infantry forces.

German ground fighting was supported all the way by the Luftwaffe which dealt heavy blows on Soviet supply traffic and deployments south of Budapest and other Hungarian localities.

Below Budapest and south of Baja on the Danube, Soviet attempts to expand their bridgehead near Apatin were frustrated. Soviet attacks against the German positions west of Apatin were all repulsed as were the attacks from the Soviet bridgehead at Batina. In the course of the fighting, six out of the ten Soviet tanks were destroyed.

Continual bringing up of tanks and artillery and fresh formations during the past week and the withdrawal of strong sections of the 3rd Ukranian army from the Serbian area to this sector indicates that the Soviets are planning a new focal attack on the Danube.

The cold wave is now making itself felt along the entire Eastern Front and as a result lively activity has been revived on the fronts from the Baltic down to the Ruthenian Carpathians. This activity is at present limited to intensified reconnoitering and occasional skirmishes, but it is evident that the Soviets are aiming to take advantage of the frosty weather for a new offensive soon.

Increased troop movements have been observed behind the fronts on East Prussia's eastern border, on the Narev and along the Vistula south of Warsaw.

## STEADY NIPPON ADVANCE ADMITTED BY CHUNGKING

### Hwaiyuanchen, Chihkiang Seen in Grave Danger as Furious Push Continued on Continent

Domei

LISBON, November 19.—The Chungking High Command admitted this evening that the Japanese Forces driving northwestward along the projected Hunan-Kweichow Railway which connects Kwangsi and Kweichow provinces were steadily approaching Hwaiyuanchen, 80 kilometers west of Liuchow, and also that the Japanese left wing contingents had occupied Chincheng, 64 kilometers southwest of Liuchow, on November 17, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Chungking.

The AP dispatch admitted that with the Japanese also driving westward from Paoking, the menace to Kweichow Province has further grown. Pointing out that Chungking military authorities admitted that the Japanese had reached a point 29 kilometers west of Paoking on November 17, the dispatch concluded that to all appearances, the Japanese Forces were aiming at taking Chihkiang, a keypoint along the highway running through the western part of Hunan Province toward Kweiyang.

### Yanks' Letters Censored

Domei

BERLIN, November 20.—All letters dispatched by American soldiers fighting on the Western Front to their homes are censored with no descriptions of the fighting allowed to be printed, according to Sergeant Walter S. Mitchell of the U.S. 104th Regiment, who was captured by the Germans on the Lorraine front. He said that Lieutenant-General George S. Patton decreed the censorship of mail.

## ANDERSON DISAPPOINTS MEMBERS OF COMMONS

### Chancellor of Exchequer Fails To Announce Details of Social Insurance

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 20.—Sir John Anderson, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, disappointed many members in the House of Commons recently by his failure to indicate the Parliamentary program for giving effect to the White Paper Social Insurance, according to a Daily Herald report from London.

Many Labor M.P.'s expected him to respond to Glenn Wood's appeal that necessary bills should be passed into law during the life of the present Parliament. There is a growing feeling that unless this is done quickly it may be years before the scheme is realized.

Inside and outside the Commons powerful forces hostile to the whole conception of universal insurance are gathering for a major assault. They are saying that mere preparation of bills will take months and the whole time of the session, even if it runs full term, would be required to consider them. Some Tories, who scarcely attempted to veil the opposition, want the delay so that legislation prospects may be used as bait in the general election.

The Telegraph's political correspondent says that when the Socialist Conference meets it will be asked by the Social Minister's party leaders not to insist on breaking the coalition Government immediately after Germany is beaten. Party leaders decided that coalition should, if possible, be maintained long enough after the end of the war in Europe to see that the social insurance scheme passed into law. That would mean the Socialists would stay in the Government until next autumn, possibly six months after Germany is beaten. The rank and file are anxious to see the party regain independence and may not easily be persuaded to give their leaders latitude to decide when coalition work can be regarded as finished.

The Times says on November 4 that Clement Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister had formally introduced in the Commons on November 3 the Social Insurance bill which is the first of measure to give legislative effect to the new Social Insurance scheme. The bill provides for the appointment of a Ministry of Social Insurance and Parliamentary Secretary. It also provides for transfer to one Ministry the responsibility for existing social services. Responsibilities to be transferred with some slight exceptions are:

The functions of the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State, Scotland, with respect to national health insurance, old age pensions, widows, orphans, old age contributory pensions, supplementary pensions; the functions of the Labor Ministry with respect to unemployment insurance, unemployment assistance and the functions of the Home Secretary with respect to workmen's compensations.

### Malai Savings Soar

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, November 21.—Post office savings and bank deposits throughout Malai today have passed the $12,000,000 mark.

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## INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF AIRLINES PROPOSED

### Delegates at Chicago Talks Unwilling to Surrender Sovereignty to World Body

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 20.—Going further than Britain and Canada in their ideas of powers to be given to international air authority, Australia and New Zealand, at the Aviation Conference in Chicago, expressed their desire for international ownership and control of the operation of aircraft flying on the world's skyways, according to the Times correspondent in Chicago.

Many speeches on the national air policy from the delegates made clear the obstacles which this meeting must overcome. Speeches by the delegates from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India showed that there is a remarkable degree of unanimity among them in favor of a strong international control of aviation after the war.

On the other hand, U. S. proposals drew support from Latin American speakers, including Brazil, Panama and Mexico. The thread running through all these addresses was the unwillingness to surrender any national sovereignty to the international organization to regulate air transport. The Brazilian viewpoint was that though national sovereignty should not be used as an obstacle to international air traffic, it should not be aimed by any international organization to supersede the right of states in their judgment of what is more to their interests.

Four committees of the conference have now been set up and began work. The most important is the one to consider a multilateral aviation convention and international aeronautical body. It will formulate principles to be followed in drawing up a convention on air navigation and the establishment of such a permanent international body as may be agreed upon. Other committees deal with technical standards and procedures in the establishment of air transport services on a provisional basis during the transitional period and the establishment of an interim council to serve during the transitional period which might supervise the work of other committees functioning during that period.

The News Chronicle correspondent in Chicago says that the United States proposed two places on the fifteen-member executive council for control of civil aviation to be given to Russia. The proposal was made in a draft convention for governing civil aviation which set forth the plan outlined by Adolf Berle, Assistant Secretary of State. Particular interest is attached to this move in view of the fact that the Russian delegation withdrew before the conference opened. Its action would require a majority vote of 15 members who include two for the British Commonwealth, two for the United States, two for the Soviet Union, one each for Brazil, China and France and six to be chosen from among the other nations.

The United States plan differs fundamentally from the Canadian proposals in that it would limit the functions of the executive council to questions of a consultative and technical nature such as pooling technical data and collecting information. The United States policy is further defined as follows:

In the draft convention, each state grants the right to fly across its territory without landing and the right to make technical stops in its territory to the aircraft of other contracting states engaged in the scheduled airline services. A provision was made, however, for restricting rights during emergencies and reserving of rights when substantial ownership of an airplane was held by nationals of a state not party to the convention. U.S. proposals allow for admission to the international body of "nations which remained neutral during the world conflict which began in 1939" and refers to the interpretation of this to the executive council.

## WAR PRODUCTION BOOST URGED BY EISENHOWER

### Enormous Consumption of Materials by Anti-Axis Revealed in Radio Appeal

Domei

LISBON, November 19.—The way to win victory is to win the production war, declared General Dwight Eisenhower, in his radio broadcast Sunday evening, according to a report from Paris. In his speech, he revealed particularly the great consumption of war materials on the western front.

"Since June 6, the anti-Axis forces have gained a great victory in Europe and smashed a vast number of German officers and soldiers," General Eisenhower said, "and in the rushing advance through Normandy at the end of July, the anti-Axis forces followed the same fighting method and reached the German frontier. That is to say, sudden destructive air attacks were first made, followed by fierce artillery fire after which the infantry units and tanks advanced to break through the enemy defense positions and to occupy cities and towns.

"As the officers and men of the anti-Axis forces advanced continuously, France, Belgium, and Luxemberg were liberated. This great achievement was made possible only by using a great quantity of explosives, shells and munitions. Previous to the invasion of France, the large stock of munitions which we had stored up in England was sent to the front day and night. If we were to be satisfied with a slow advance instead of an overwhelming victory, or if we paid no heed to the sacrifice of officers and men in order to economize on the consumption of war supplies, the munitions we now possess would not be consumed before February or March, next year.

"But we are now attacking the huge armor that surrounds the German fortresses. Adverse conditions caused by rain, fog, snow and mud are making the operation of planes, tanks and and infantry corps extremely difficult. Therefore, we require more munitions than before. In occupying Aachen, the First Army of the United States forces fired in two weeks 300,000 of 105 millimeter shells, and yet the shortage of shells caused the delay of its occupation.

"At present, 5,000 shells are being fired every minute against German defense positions. Every month, the heavy artillery corps of the anti-Axis forces are firing 6,000,000 shells against German trenches, fortresses and other positions, while other artillery pieces are firing 2,000,000 shots.

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## YAMASHITA REAFFIRMS PLEDGE TO ASSIST P.I.

### Supreme Commander Is Guest at State Dinner Given in His Honor by Laurel

MANILA, November 20.—Speaking at a state dinner given in his honor by President Jose P. Laurel at the Malacanan last night, General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces in the Philippines, declared that his mission in the Philippines is to help the newly-born Republic "grow unmolested by any force and from any source" and that it will be fulfilled "even at the sacrifice of my own life."

"It is a natural law," said General Yamashita, "that man should be free, that man should be able to stand on his own feet and live the life destined for him. This is also true in the case of a country; it is a written law that a country be free and independent. I wish to pledge my word of honor that my mission here is to help this newly-born Republic grow unmolested by any force and from any source."

He added, "I wish to assure one and all that my mission will be fulfilled even at the sacrifice of my own life and that the Philippines, which in accordance with natural law, should be free and independent, will remain free and independent from all antagonistic sources."

General Yamashita expressed gratitude to President Laurel for affording him the opportunity of meeting the President's trusted colleagues who are supporting the Chief Executive in the tremendous task of nation building.

## Cable Briefs

**BOAKE CARTER DIES**

After his broadcast one day last week, Boake Carter, one of America's well known radio commentators, suffered a stroke and died shortly afterward in Hollywood Hospital. Carter is the author of "Why Meddle in the Orient?"

**INDIAN CASUALTIES**

Indian army casualties since the beginning of the current global war total nearly 140,000. General Auchinleck, commander-in-chief of the British army in India, gave the figures as 15,000 killed, 39,000 wounded, 11,500 missing, and those taken prisoner 74,000.

**HELLO GIRLS STRIKE**

Telephones in 10 Ohio communities have been impaired by the strike of union swich board workers. The number of striking operators are estimated at 2,500. The major cities of Dayton, Columbus and Toledo have been hit severely.

## Concert Calendar

Nippon-German Friendship Concert, sponsored by the Takeuchi Music Office and assisted by the Munitions Ministry and the German Embassy, featuring the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Midori Hosokawa and Helmut Fellmer, at 6:30 p.m. today, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Susumu Nagai, at the piano. Program: Mozart's Marriage of Figaro Overture; Fellmer's Symphonic Suit, "Nekka"; Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5 in E flat major (Emperor); Hosokawa's Symphonic Suite, "Fuji."

Japanese Lyric and Operatic Aria and Duet Evening, sponsored by the Tokyo Kageki Kyokai, Friday, November 24, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Artists: Miss Takae Fujiwara, Miss Mieko Watanabe, Miss Ryoko Fujiwara, Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, Miss Teruko Sukigara (sopranos); Miss Masako Minami, Miss Kiku Sakagami (altos); Osamu Harada, Shingo Iwai, Ka-Kitan, Masamaki Tomita (tenors); Itsuo Takeyama (baritone). Program: Bizet's Les Pecheurs de Perles; Gounod's Faust; Verdi's Aida; Mascagni's Cavalleria Rusticana; Puccini's La Boheme and 12 Japanese lyric numbers by contemporary composers.

Concert presenting Gen Uchida's symphonic compositions conducted by the composer himself, Sunday, November 26, at 6 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall, featuring the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra. Soloists: Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, alto; Miss Haruko Nakajima, Masayoshi Soejima, Masai Hayashi, Masahiro Kimura (kotos). Program: Cesar Franck's Symphony in D minor; Gen Uchida's March "Ichioku-no-Ashioto"; Symphony Suit for Koto and Orchestra "Tatakau Aki"; Symphonic Poem "Hikona Monogatari."

The 33rd subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hideo Saito, Wednesday and Thursday, November 29 and 30, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, violin. Program: Saburo Takagi's Fantasy and Double Fuge on the theme of Yamagata Folk Song; Lalo's Symphonic Espagnole in D minor; Schubert's Rosamunde Ballet Music.

Special concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Noboru Kaneko, sponsored by the Takahashi Ongaku Geijutsu-sha, Wednesday and Thursday, December 6 and 7, at 6 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists: Miss Harue Miyake, soprano; Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, alto; Seiichi Sonoda, tenor; Takeo Ito, baritone, and Kunitachi Music School and Tokyo Kosei Gakudan Chorus Groupe. Program: Beethoven's Symphony No. 9; Akira Ifukube's Heishi-no-Jokyoku.

## Visits Army Hospital

Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw of Burma on Tuesday morning visited the Army Hospital in Tokyo to comfort the wounded soldiers as shown in above photo.

## PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, November 21

**U.S.-SOVIET OIL WAR IN IRAN**

MAINICHI—The competition among the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union in connection with the acquisition of Iranian oil concessions has put Iran into a very embarrassing situation, resulting in the resignation of the Mohamed Saed Cabinet. Even this, however, does not mean that there is any prospect of a solution of the problem. It is no more than a year since the three Powers signed at the Teheran Conference a declaration for the independence of Iran and the integrity of her territory. But the national prestige of Iran can be discovered nowhere but in the fact that her independence is allowed to exist merely in name just on account of the struggle among the three Powers.

On October 5 the Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar and his party went to Iran and started negotiations for the lease of territory in order to develop the oil resources in the northern part of the country. However, this request was turned down by the Iranian Government after two weeks. As reason, it was stated that until after the termination of the war no negotiations could be taken up, either with regard to the concessions demanded in southeast Baluchistan by the Standard Oil and Sinclair companies of America and the Shell Company of Britain since January of this year, or with regard to the concessions demanded in the north by the Soviet Union.

If the stand taken by the Iranian Government remains in effective operation, then America and Britain too will be unable to obtain new oil concessions in Iran. But both countries have already vested interests of long standing. America in particular is trying to get the oil concessions of the whole world in her own hands and is attempting, as a recompensation for the armaments Lend-Lease, to force Britain to cede to her all the latter's oil concessions. The Anglo-American oil conference opened in the latter part of last April in Washington was for no other purpose than an attempt to reach such an understanding.

America already has oil concessions in Venezuela and Colombia and is moreover aiming to monopolize the oil of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Mexico, and Trinidad. Also in the Eastern Hemisphere she is planning to get oil concessions in Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Arabia, Barren Island, Afghanistan, Hsinkiang, and the Sinai Peninsula of Egypt. Among these, it is the coast of the Persian Gulf which America most desires.

America is also planning to make a strong inroad into the British Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in Iran and Iraq and to expand the influence of the Gulf company in Kuwait which is an American company. The Standard Oil Company, also American, in Arabia is being greatly bolstered. It is said too that for the establishment of an oil pipe line to transport oil from Kuwait and Saudi-Arabia over a length of 2,000 kilometers to Haifa on the Mediterranean coast, America is ready to invest an expenditure of $150,000,000. It goes without saying that Britain today, who is barely staving off her downfall by depending on America's power, is powerless in the face of this situation. For the Soviet Union, however, the situation is different.

Already prior to the war, it had been said that America's domestic oil resources would be used up in some 90 years, while some reports said 20 years or so. But now that America is said to be supplying 85 per cent of all the aviation fuel used by the anti-Axis countries, not only to replenish that huge consumption but also for her plan of world domination, the acquisition of large amounts of oil has probably become an urgent necessity.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union also is fully aware that oil is very important in her world policies. The working of Soviet oilfields is only of recent date. In addition to Baku, some new oil fields are at present being developed. According to one report, the Soviet Union's oil fields are capable of producing 6,000,000,000 tons. What is then the reason for her apparent intention to dominate also the oil fields of Rumania and now even to expand her influence to Iran? It is no doubt due to her unwillingness to leave the world's oil to America and have America take the lead in world politics.

These two irreconcilable forces are now competing within Iran. It can be imagined that the Soviet-Iranian complications that have now been revealed in connection with the oil problem have still a deeper root. And it is clear that this is not a problem merely between the Soviet Union and Iran.

**GENERAL OFFENSIVE ON GERMANY STARTS**

ASAHI—Already five years and three months have passed since the outbreak of war in Western Europe, and only 40 days are left till the end of the year. The Anglo-American forces under the command of General Dwight Eisenhower have apparently started a general offensive on Germany along the extremely long front from Venlo and vicinity in the Dutch province of Limburg, in the north, to the area of Belfort in eastern France, in the south. Geographically, Limburg forms a natural passage in a battle between Germany on one hand and the Netherlands, Belgium, and thus France, on the other. Upper Alsace, meanwhile, which is close to the Belfort gate, obviously is just as historic a battleground for strategic operations between Germany and France. Both roads lead toward Berlin; the latter also aims at southern Germany. We thus have a strong feeling that a great historic engagement has already started in that part of Europe.

The outcome may decide the fate of the European Continent for a long time to come, and therefore we are watching the developments in this big battle which is shortly to be fought with breathless attention, and at the same time we are fervently praying for the victory of our Ally.

Germany is trying to prosper as a great nation and as such to contribute to the establishment of a new order in Europe, and therefore it follows that she must win the coming battle at any cost. The morale of the German homefront and the food situation are far better and more sound than on August 8, 1918, which was called the worst day for Germany during the previous world war, or than on November 11 of the same year when the armistice was concluded.

The reasons which during those three months chiefly led to the German demand for an armistice, were Ludendorff and others attributed to the domestic situation. On the other hand, the late Marshal Foch attributed it to the development of the fighting situation on the French front between July 15 and November 10 of that year.

Leaving aside the question as to which of these views is correct, it is no exggeration to say today that only the outcome of a big battle in the chief theater of war will determine the general tide. In the light of the situation surrounding Germany today, the long fighting front from Holland to Alsace is the one and only chief theater of war for our Ally. The impending battle is a really crucial one for Germany will no doubt concentrate all her available fighting power and pour it into this battle, to grasp the chance for victory; and that must be so beyond doubt.

## ALL OF LIUCHOW SHOWS FUTILITY OF U.S. EFFORT

### Airfield on Which Enemy Spent No End of Materials Now In Japanese Hands

By M. MICHITANI
Of the Military Press Corps

LIUCHOW, November 17.—It is a long time now since the Japanese learned to feel resentment at the slightest mention of the very name of Liuchow. Today there is no more of the Stars and Stripes which flew over the Liuchow airfield which is now in ruin, with here and there ugly heaps of destroyed equipment, the sight of which is enough to show the extent to which the American air force in China relied on the field as a point from which to operate against Japan.

Among the air bases constructed by America in the southeastern part of the China continent, the Liuchow airfield she considered most important as it had several geographical advantages as a base for operations against Japan. Tremendous must have been the volume of material which was consumed by the enemy in the development of the field.

The underground covers for planes, in the construction of which full advantage was taken of the geographical conditions of the land, were so spacious that they easily would have contained more than 1,000 planes.

There were huge piles of gasoline drums at numerous places. All the ammunition dumps were under the ground.

Thus, America, the enemy, consumed a tremendous amount of material brought by difficult air transport, in the work of strengthening the airfield, and thus it was eager to try conclusions with Japan.

But the American airmen at the airfield, as letters to people at home discovered in their barracks show, were not satisfied with the various arrangements which had been introduced at the field. One of these letters ran:

"The day is not far when we shall depart for home. But if you want to hasten our return home, see to it that we have many planes and much fuel at the earliest possible period."

But this fortress, in the construction of which America went to every expense in material, is no more. It crumbled before the onslaught of the heroic Japanese Forces. The field is but one of the long succession of air bases which have been lost by the American air force in China, and with each loss it has been compelled to move to a remoter part of the interior of China.

The fall of the Liuchow airfield will probably be an occasion to impress upon the minds of the Americans the futility of their costly war effort on the Chinese continent.

## Kuroda, Hisamatsu Nominated

Count Kiyoshi Kuroda and Count Takesada Hisamatsu have been recommended to fill the two vacancies in the House of Peers by the Shoyu Kai, the main election body of the Upper House. The elections of Count Kuroda to fill the vacancy created by the death of Count Yorinaga Matsudaira and that of Count Hisamatsu to fill the vacancy of Count Sanji Kuroki will be held on November 22 and December 13 respectively at the Peers' Club.

## Kweilin Raiders Repulsed

By M. ISODA
Of the Military Press Corps

KWEILIN, November 20.—Sixteen enemy planes, comprized of P-51's, and P-40's and divided into two formations, attempted to penetrate over Kweilin about 2:30 p.m. of November 18, but were repulsed by our anti-aircraft fire. Two enemy P-40 planes were shot down.

## Obituary

Dr. Yoshio Yusa, head of the law department of Waseda University, passed away Friday morning due to apoplexy at his Koishikawa residence, Tokyo. He was 58 years of age.

Toshitaro Takahashi, former managing-director of the South Seas Cultivation Corporation, passed away due to kidney-trouble on Friday afternoon at his Tokyo residence. He was 65 years old. The late Mr. Takahashi served in the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and was assigned to the branches of the same company in Hongkong and London. Later, he became assistant-manager of the Mitsui branch in Shanghai and also the head of the Singapore branch.

Mrs. Tsugi Mitsunaga, wife of Hoshiro Mitsunaga, former President of the Nippon Dempo Tsushin Sha and a member of the House of Peers, passed away on Sunday. She was 78 years of age.

## Destruction of Yankee Plane Carriers Off Taiwan by Ramming Attacks Told

By K. SUGIMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE. — The five-day Aerial Battle Off Taiwan, in which the Japanese fought against the enemy task force that came to attack the Nansei Islands and Taiwan, has fully demonstrated to the world the superb strength of the Japanese Land-Based Air Force. In this large-scale battle, the Japanese Land-Based Air Force won an overwhelming victory over the enemy task force, scoring brilliant war results that will long remain in the annals of war. This air battle is particularly significant in that it not only paved the way for a decisive battle, but also for assuming an offensive structure as a result of the unprecedented victories.

The cause of this brilliant victory is attributable to the clever tactics, the rigid training that had been carried out day and night with the specific aim of smashing the enemy aircraft carriers, and the practice of the body-ramming spirit by all the officers and men who had come through the intense training. Below is given a detailed account of the Aerial Battle Off Taiwan related by X X staff officer who took part in the planning of the strategy for this battle.

Toward the beginning of October it was anticipated that the enemy would come to attack the Nansei Islands area as a prelude to an attack against the Philippines. In view of this situation, we further intensified our reconnaissance flights, and pushed on full preparations with resolute determination.

**Await Enemy's Appearance**

As the reports from our scout planes suddenly ceased to come early on the morning of October 9, tenseness prevailed at our base. The past fighting experiences have made us think that our scout planes might have been surprise-attacked by the enemy, and that, if so, the enemy would come to attack us at daybreak of October 10. By further tightening our reconnaissance, we eagerly awaited the appearance of the enemy.

Then, true to our presumption, the enemy task force appeared in the waters off the Nansei Islands on October 10, and raided the Okinawa area. However, we refrained from taking hasty action and awaited the return of our scout planes. When they returned in the evening, the scouts reported that they could not, in their designated areas of scouting, find the enemy.

Taking the place of the scout planes that had returned to the base, other scout planes hopped off on a continuous reconnaissance flight. Tenaciously continuing the reconnaissance over the dark sea until about 3 a.m. the following day, October 11, our planes at last spotted the enemy task force.

Looking back it was a succession of hard and rigorous training. All adverse conditions contributed that much toward the perfection of our training. The conviction that was pounded deeply into us was "destroy the carriers."

We were to concentrate on the carriers. If the carriers were caught, the battleships and cruisers were but small fish in our net. The destruction of large-size carriers meant unfailing victory for Japan. "Go for the carriers only;" these words set afire the young blood of the airmen.

**Attackers Take Off**

The light on the commander's platform burned dimly after the attack corps had roared off. Captain Kuno, the officer in command, and the rest of the men remained rigid for a few moments. Captain Kuno, arms crossed and leaning against a chair, seemed lost in deep thought. He had let his eagles loose, but what if they failed to entrap a carrier or what if they should meet some mishap on the way? The commanding officer's thoughts could well be fathomed.

The silence continued for some time. Before long, a message from the scout planes said that an enemy task force had been sighted. The faces of all those present grew bright suddenly.

The scouts had discovered three of the four enemy task force groups. The next message reported that the attack corps had pounced upon the enemy. The opportunity had been grasped for the destruction of the enemy's carriers. From this point onward, our hopes were that the attack corps would cling with dogged persistence until the objective had been attained.

Presently, a message came through that a large enemy carrier had been torpedoed. This was followed by other joyous news. With the receipt of the words "Attack finished. Are on return flight," the tense atmosphere enveloping the commander's quarters snapped and the facial rigidity of those present gave way to an expression of relief.

The night of the 12th was moonless and dark. The monsoons caused rain clouds to hang low over the battle area. Visibility was bad and conditions were not in our favor for a night attack. On the contrary, it was to the enemy's advantage.

However, perfectly trained through intense drill, the attack corps turned the odds against them into their favor and entrapped a ring formation of enemy's task force, including a large-sized carrier.

Flight Warrant Officer I., a veteran of the Naval Battle Off the Coast of Malai, wherein the supposedly invincible Repulse had been sunk, nosed his plane downward and almost touched the waters. In the dim starlight he could make out the outer fringe of the ring formation. Picking out a ship that seemed to be most worthy of attack, he plunged toward it but his target was not a carrier; it was a ship of unidentified category.

The enemy who had been discovered brought his guns into full play. Even with night fighter planes he challenged us.

**Scouts Maintain Contact**

The scout planes, while skilfully dodging the enemy, managed to keep in contact with him. From the movements of the enemy it seemed that he was planning to move away from the southwestern islands and take a downward course to the south. The thought occurred to us that there was now no intention on the part of the enemy to engage in bombing operations on October 11.

On October 10, as on the previous day, we intensified our patrol flights and we kept in readiness for action at any moment. By this time it had become more and more certain that the enemy had the intention to move southward. If the enemy really intended to move southward, we felt it would be necessary to go after him and take the offensive.

All preparations for an attack were completed.

On October 13, at 3 a.m. the scout planes discovered that the enemy task force, divided into four groups, was XX nautical miles east of a certain point in Taiwan. About the time this discovery was made the air-raid alarm was issued in Taiwan.

It was not clear whether the task force was the same one that attacked the southwestern islands on October 10 or whether it was an entirely different force. But there was no room for doubt that the enemy task force meant to stay in the Taiwan area for the present and take an opportunity of acting thoroughly in raiding Taiwan from the air.

The opportunity long waited for by us had come. We were determined that the enemy should be crushed at a stroke. The attack was carefully planned.

At this moment the air-raid alarm was issued in Miyako, Ishigaki, and Amamioshima islands, and other regions of the area of the southwestern islands.

**Atmosphere Becomes Tense**

As we prepared to go into action the atmosphere at the base became suddenly tense.

The men in hospital offered to take part in the coming operations. There were many of them. Among them were men with bad burns on their faces and their hands. One of them, in offering his services, said: "I have some difficulty in using my hands, but I think I am quite fit for the duty of a scout. Please see to it that I shall be given a post where I might not stand in the way of the conduct of operations."

Such was the determination of the wounded men. As for the youthful airmen, who had given a long period of time to their training under most difficult conditions and were now at their best, they were in high spirits, reminding one of foaming horses whose reins have been slackened.

On October 12, the planes were lined up on the airfield, with their engines roaring.

The commander, a man of stout build, stood before the men who were about to go into action, having determined to lay their lives for the country. He spoke to the men as follows:

(To Be Continued)

## Social and General

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer was host Monday evening at a dinner party given in honor of Mr. Yoshiaki Hatta, former Minister of Railways, and members of his Ministry.

Colonel Omero Principini, Italian Charge d'Affaires, was host at a luncheon party given in honor of Mr. Yui Yokoyama at the Embassy on Thursday.

Mr. Manuel da Silva Guedes, Secretary of the Portuguese Legation and Madame Guedes, returned to Karuizawa on Friday after a short stay in Tokyo.

Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan, was the host at a reception given at the Imperial Hotel on Sunday afternoon in honor of Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw and members of his suite. Among the guests were Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, representatives of various Axis nations and other notable personages.

The second of the series of amity matches between the Nisei Rengo Kai and the Filipino residents will take place on Thursday afternoon when a basketball game between the two teams will be held at the Kanda Y.M.C.A. from 2 p.m. sharp. The public is cordially invited to attend.

The Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club have moved into their new quarters at No. 54 Kitano-cho, Kobe.


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## The Betrayed American Hopes

Where is that "quick liberation" of the Philippines which the flamboyant General Douglas MacArthur promised his so-called Filipino friends and the American public at large immediately after the landing of his forces on Leyte Island a month ago? That is a pertinent question, indeed, for something of the general war situation in the archipelago should be discernible now that a full month has elapsed after the greatly propagandized invasion operations.

The answer to that question is that the American people have once again been betrayed, because MacArthur's hopes of capturing even only the island of Leyte on which the first landings were made are as remote as ever. Despite their numerical superiority the American forces have made no essential gains in the fighting on Leyte. The latest reports have been to the effect that the Japanese Units, firmly holding on to their positions in the hilly district, are successfully checking the onrushes of the American troops. Japanese Units, too, in positions west of Dagami have been inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in their daring night raids. In other words, there is no end to the harassing of the enemy forces by the indomitable Japanese troops which indicates that the general situation is far from promising for MacArthur.

What is most significant is that the tone of the enemy's war reports from Leyte, which were so sweepingly enthusiastic and encouraging in the wake of the landings, has taken on a new note since about a fortnight ago. A correspondent of the Associated Press, for instance, cabled last week that the Americans, with their lines spread thin and their supplies bogged down, were encountering extremely tough Japanese opposition. In the Pinamopoan area, he significantly admitted, the Japanese troops were making the Americans pay dearly for every ridge. But the most revealing dispatch was that quoting General MacArthur himself as warning the American people that the Japanese had succeeded in landing a large force of veteran troops on the island and that the "terrific advantage gained by the surprise landings on Leyte's east coast has about run its course." That was tantamount to an admission by MacArthur that he regarded the battle for the Philippines as a long and hard one.

That the operations on Leyte are not going any too well for the enemy was admitted, too, a few days ago by Lieutenant-General Walter Krueger, commander of the United States 6th Army in the Leyte operations, when he pointedly told American war correspondents that "the folks back home are wrong if they think the Japanese fighting the battle of Leyte Island are a pushover; the going is tough and there is no room for complacency as one considers the fight ahead." This, of course, is no surprise to the Japanese people, because they are quite aware that their forces under General Yamashita are giving a good account of themselves, resolutely determined to crush the invaders. To the war-weary American people back home, however, the warnings sounded by MacArthur and Krueger cannot fail to have the most distressing effect, what with another Christmas coming and their kin still fighting in remote regions overseas with no end of the war in sight.

## Churchill's Statement on Industrial Reconversion

The declaration of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commons on November 17 that after the war in Europe ends "it will be possible and necessary to turn over an increasing part of our resources to civilian production" merits more than casual attention. He told his countrymen that "we must make exertions to restore our export trade and re-equip our industry." However, he significantly qualified his statement with the remark that until the fighting in the Pacific is over, the war must have first priority on the nation's efforts.

There can be no doubt that this declaration on British industrial reconversion was made by Prime Minister Churchill in answer to the criticisms of the British people against his government's seeming passivity toward the American attempts to capture Britain's pre-war trade markets. For the British people have long been impatient to begin their drive for the revival of their former trade. This impatience comes naturally from the fact that the recapture of their export trade, which, exclusive of munitions shipments, had dropped more than fifty per cent in value and about seventy per cent in volume since the outbreak of the European War, will require more than common effort. Their impatience is all the more keen because they know that to maintain their pre-war standard of living and to meet their post-war liabilities it will be necessary to expand their exports to fifty per cent above the present war level. It is for this reason that they are so restless to return to the production of peace-time goods, for the quicker the reconversion the greater the prospects of bigger trade. Prime Minister Churchill's declaration must, therefore, have come as a welcome assurance to the British people as some prospect has now been opened for the restoration of British trade.

On the other hand, the American people can not have failed to note that Prime Minister Churchill did not give an outright, straightforward promise to the British people for an effective, large-scale reconversion of British industries. His bland statement that the war must have first claim on the nation's economic effort until the fighting in Asia is over was apparently intended to allay the suspicions of the American people that Britain might be seeking an extension of Lend-Lease shipments for the purpose of rebuilding her war-torn industry. It was a gesture calculated toward easing the difficulties of Lord Keynes who is now in Washington struggling to obtain the continuation of American Lend-Lease deliveries even after the war in Europe ends, although British Minister of Production Oliver Lyttelton had declared some time ago that the United States would have to shoulder the main burden of the Pacific War.

How successful Churchill was in pulling the wool over the eyes of the American people remains to be seen. The American people are not likely to forget that the British had once unscrupulously re-labelled American Lend-Lease products as British goods and exported them at a profit to foreign countries. Nor are they likely to forget the recent alleged British statement that the American Lend-Lease goods should be made available to Britain for the rehabilitation of her factories. The British request for Lend-Lease goods, it must be obvious to the Americans, is primarily motivated by Britain's desire to use them for the purpose of relieving the strain on British industries which otherwise might not be able to divert their activities to trade expansion after the war in Europe ends.

At any rate, the implications of Churchill's statement are clear. They portend the coming fierce economic rivalry between the United States and Britain, both of whom are ready to stoop to any unscrupulous measure in the advancement of their program for full employment and prosperity at home. Indeed, they furnish one more glaring proof that the professed unity of the Anglo-American countries is more superficial than real.

## THREE VIEWS ON DEATH

### People Are Trying to Find Eternal Element in Life

By HIDEO KISHIMOTO

III

Let us examine the view more concretely. The immortality of life of an artist lies not only in his masterpiece which will continue in fame and appreciation long after his death, but rests also in the process of production, in the time he gave, the completeness with which he gave himself to his work, and in the ideal which acted as a constant inspiration of his work. As he faces his canvas he has already transcended the concept of life or death. Each stroke of his brush should be an expression of his mental attitude. The life of a master of military arts who is unmoved and steady under a flashing sword, is preceded by a life of unruffled steadiness at tea, meals or home life.

To transcend the problem of life or death in this world where death is a reality, and find therein an everlasting life is also the ideal of a culturally mature religious leader. A Zen follower who seeks for light within tries to arrive directly at this mental attitude in his "zazen" (meditation). Also though he is given an insight into the truth of the universe he discovers immortality dwelling in nature and its surrounding as it is. A religious man who lives a life of self-sacrifice, giving his life and all to God who rules the universe finds eternity and complete joy.

To find the eternal element which does not end with death, it is necessary that a person sacrifices himself. By risking, he gains. The assumption of death in a samurai code is not merely the view of life that the end of a samurai is death. It is because his ideal is to secure an everlasting something which transcends his physical life, and that to arrive at the ideal the assumption of death is the most direct starting point.

#### Complex Views

For the sake of convenience man's views toward life and death have been divided into three groups; but actually the view a person holds is so complex that it cannot be classified into any definite group with specified characteristics. It is presumable that a person holds a composite mixture of some portion of the three views previously explained. For instance, even those who believe in the immortality of the soul after death would be governed by a strong feeling that he does not wish to die and would not affirm that death is a reality. Also it is not inconsistent to believe on the one hand in the immortality of the soul and on the other to endeavor to discover in his daily living a value that transcends the problem of life or death to which he may devote his entirety. Varied conditions and factors are thus mutually supplemented and supplied; the substance therefore is complicated and involved.

As noted previously, thanks to modern learning and culture, death became a thing far removed from the thoughts of our daily life. But today it is undeniably close to us. Men who are at the prime of life, at the period of highest health and strength are dying today on the battlefields in great numbers. There are many people who are saddened by this abrupt separation. Not only on the distant battlefields but in the sky above the home front death is playing havoc. Exposed to the dangers of an air raid no one is certain of his safety or that of his relations or loved ones. There is an inward feeling that death is close at hand.

But at such a time of danger, the person who takes hold of himself and assumes an unruffled mental attitude is fearless and even goes about his work nonchalantly. The danger and crisis which we face today offers one a splendid opportunity to take a grip of himself mentally and spiritually. Let us hope that in this crisis, we shall find a value to which we can give our full measure of devotion, a value which shall strengthen and steel us to any eventuality. By so doing we shall experience the joy of a life that is cut short because of our loyalty to a principle and a value permanent in nature. We shall then have conquered death.

(End)

### Fruits of Wisdom

The multitude which is not brought to act as unity, is confusion. That unity which has not its origin in the multitude is tyranny.—Pascal.

* * *

I would much rather that posterity should inquire why no statues were erected to me, than why they were.—Cato.

* * *

As inclination changes, thus ebbs and flows the unstable tide of public judgment.—Schiller.

* * *

Passion often makes fools of the ablest men, and able men of the most foolish.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

Politeness smooths wrinkles.—Joubert.

## WORLD PEACE

By JAPONICUS

III

### Which Way to World Peace

Scientific inventions war has dramatically and basically altered the character of war. A war as it is waged today is no longer an affair of the professional soldiers and sailors; every individual in field or factory, as well as those at the battle-front, becomes a participant. It is a "total" war, which engrosses the entire national energies and resources and on which is staked the very existence of the countries involved. Moreover, the development of the submarine and the prodigious growth of the air forces together with the invention of new infernal weapons have intensified the savagery and destructions of war to an undreamed of degree. Perhaps, not in the distant future the utilization of sub-atomic energy may make it possible to blot out the entire population of a city or even a country at one stroke. The problem presented by a cycle of world wars is one not only of the destiny of civilization, but of the survival of the human species. Is there any way of abolishing war and adverting the catastrophe that threatens mankind with extinction by mutual slaughter?

Two fundamentally divergent lines of action suggest themselves, namely, the creation of a World State and general disarmament. Both have been advocated without success, and they are certain to be rejected as "impractical" by contemporary statesmen trained in the traditional conception and technique of statecraft. Nevertheless, at this moment when the fate of mankind hangs in the balance, and when the possibility of world peace basically depends on the adequacy of the modern European international system itself, magnified now on a world-wide scale, these "radical" lines of thought may well be worthy of reexamination and serious consideration.

A World State has been the dream and aspiration of many good-intentioned idealists in Europe, which is summed up in Tennyson's "A Parliament of Men, and Federation of the World," and, by which, according to the poet, an era will be ushered in when,

> "The common sense of most shall
> hold a fretful realm in awe,
> And the kindly earth shall slumber
> lapsed in universal law."

And it is well known that H. G. Wells and his school, pointing out the anachronism of national-states in this shrivelling world maintains that the only road to salvation for mankind lies in the establishment of a World State. Their proposal rests on the assumption that just as the State is generally capable of suppressing domestic disorders, once a World State will be able to outlaw war. It is on a similarly easy assumption that some Britishers have imagined that if the beneficent principles of the English constitution were to be adopted, political difficulties throughout the world would be over, and that some Americans have advanced the view that the Constitution of the United States afforded a model for the political organization of mankind. Fortunately or unfortunately, the world as it is now constituted is not so simple, and the establishment of a World State would not only bristle with insurmountable difficulties but it would be, it seems to us, highly undesirable.

If the World State is to be organized on an analogy of the modern State, the organization would have to take either individuals or nations as its constituent units. If it is to be a State constituted on the basis of world citizens and a democratic principle and majority rule is to prevail, the teeming millions of Asia might represent the "common sense of most" in opposition to the minority views of European or American groups. Suppose that the World State is to have nations as units on the basis of equality of all States. If a democratic principle is adopted in the representation at the Parliament of Men, the few Great Powers would have to submit to the dictates of the many small Powers. On the other hand, an aristocratic principle of allowing the former to dominate the latter would be equally unsatisfactory and unjust, resulting, perhaps, in an endless series of civil wars for emancipation.

Again the World State, if we follow the analogy of the modern State, should have a central organization invested with unchallengeable authority and possessed of a high sense of justice and impartiality as to command the respect of all nations and peoples. Within the national sphere there is a more or less uniform sense of justice but taking the present world as a whole, no such uniformity can be hardly be expected. The question of punishments and "sanctions" would find interminable difficulties. Within a State the punishment of a criminal, a feeble individual is easily effected and the officers of the law will usually encounter no serious resistance. But in a family of only some 70 nations, the criminal may be found to be as powerful as the rest of the family combined and require huge sacrifice of lives in order to reduce it to obedience. The concept of a World State is after all based on a false analogy. It is not a step toward the abolition of war; on the contrary, it is likely to lead to interminable "civil" wars on a grand scale. Such a plan for a World State begins at the wrong end.

If a World State envisages the organization of force on a world-wide scale, the other alternative, General Disarmament, visualizes the reduction of organized force to the minimum. The one is designed, perhaps to suppress nationalisms especially of minor Powers and to control all the nations of the earth by a unified will. The other is designed rather to curb the imperialisms of Giant Powers, and to ensure the security of smaller nations and peoples against their domination.

The usual trilogy on disarmament, viz., arbitration, security and then disarmament, advocated by the school of Madriaga does not work. It is a vicious circle which must courageously be put to an end. We believe the formula should rather be disarmament, security, and arbitration. To sign a solemn covenant to abolish war as an instrument of national policy, while ever sharpening one's own weapons, is a pious fraud. The will to world peace, if sincere, must be expressed by an indubitable overt act—general disarmament. Whatever treaties might be entered into, whatever peace structure might be constructed, intelligent people throughout the world are not deceived by them; they clearly see that behind them all there is always the "last argument" of Giant Powers.

Disarmament by rations presupposes a continuation of the balance-of-power concept, and a disarmament conference for such a purpose rather spoils the atmosphere by making the public conscious of power-relations and by exciting international jealousness and animosities leading to the augmentation rather than reduction of armaments. Nor can the mild course of progressive reduction by common consent achieve the purpose. The Giant Powers should take the bold initiative by disarming themselves.

In the proposals adopted at Dumbarton Oaks, the provision for "formulating plans for the establishment of a system of regulations of armaments for submission to the members of the organization" is more half-hearted than those unexecuted provisions under the League Covenant. It would, however, be well to recollect that at the Preparatory Commission for the Conference on Disarmament of the League of Nations in 1927, M. Litvinov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, called for the "complete abolition of all armed forces on land, on the sea, and in the air," and the reason for this drastic proposal was that nothing less than general and complete disarmament would ensure peace and security for the peoples." Now, if Marshal Stalin had not changed his mind, and if Britain and America change their minds and followed Mr. Stalin's admonition, the conference at Dumbarton Oaks might have effected a revolution in world politics and heralding the dawn of a new era. Should this decisive step be taken jointly by the three Giant Powers, there would exist any longer no valid reason for the maintenance by other nations of any large armament, and a general disarmament would follow as the day follows the night.

Disarmament would naturally involve non-fortification by each Power on its territory. For instance, the Maginot and Sigfried lines in Europe will be scrapped, fortresses on the Manchurian-Siberian border and fortifications on all the islands in the Pacific will be destroyed. The withdrawal of troops dispatched or stationed on the territory of other nations will take place. The Japanese and American troops in China, for instance, will naturally be withdrawn. This would create a peaceful international atmosphere more quickly and more effectively than the signing of "Anti-War, treaties" or the drafting on paper of a grandiose world peace program.

The statesmen of Giant Powers, however, in effecting a radical reduction of their armaments, would have prepared to take the full consequences. According to the traditional conceptions of world politics, armament is not for the defense of territory alone. The possession of large armament is a prerequisite for the admission of a State to the rank and status of a Great Power. Armament is an instrument of diplomacy and its "last argument." It is a necessary instrument for protecting its commercial and financial rights and interests abroad. It is a sine qua non for maintaining and initiating imperialistic domination of "backward" nations. If general disarmament were to be realized Britain might lose India and see her Imperial system collapse, although all the nations composing the Empire might nevertheless remain happy and prosperous. America might have to forego her "Monroe Doctrine" and her "Open Door for China." Her capitalists would have to abide by the logic of the Drago Doctrine applied not only to international debts but also to her indemnity and other claims in China and elsewhere. They must be satisfied with whatever justice native courts might mete out for the protection of their interests. They would not be able to urge their government to meddle in the domestic affairs of backward countries to enforce the "international standard." This does not signify that America's foreign trade will suffer; in fact, it is likely to flourish more than ever on a basis of reciprocity. Soviet Russia might have to deny herself the privilege of armed prestige for spreading her gospel of Communism, but resort to the method of persuasion and example, by allowing other nations to freely and of their own accord adopt, if they so desire, the "beneficent" system she upholds and advocates.

This is a proposition against which international capitalists bent on world monopoly and statesmen trained in the old school would put up a pretty stiff fight, but it would be most welcome for a majority of the nations of the world and for a majority of the citizens of the Giant Powers as well. It may further be added that the principles set forth in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asian Nations would best be realized in such a regime of non-aggression and non-menace.

Disarmament alone will not secure peace and justice to the world. Nevertheless, we believe it is the right way to world peace, even if it is predicated upon a radical change in the temper and spirit of world politics. But a general disarmament thus initiated by the Giant Powers would, we are firmly convinced, create a wholesome atmosphere which facilitates the political, economic, and cultural cooperation among nations for the building of a new and better world.

(End)

## INDONESIANS PREPARE FOR INDEPENDENCE

### Struggle for Freedom Extended Over Three Centuries

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

At last the much longed-for independence has been definitely promised the 70,000,000 Indonesians. It is the independence for which the Indonesians have valiantly fought for the last three and a half centuries against the Dutch misrule. The promise was made by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the opening session of the 85th Extraordinary Japanese Diet. To this pledge is attached a great significance because despite the decisive character of the current war situation on which Japan stakes everything, she has given her word to grant the aspirations of the Indonesians so that they may enjoy unbounded happiness and freedom at an early date. The act shows how generous and courageous Japan is, which fact will be appreciated not only by the rest of the East Asiatic peoples but also recognized as most upright and magnanimous by justice-loving humanity throughout the world.

#### Fight for Freedom

As was said, the Indonesian history of its struggle for freedom extended over three centuries. In their persistent attempts to overthrow the yoke of a foreign master they had to shed much precious blood. The Dutch invasion of the East Indies began in 1598. They subjugated the then powerful kingdom of Mataram which had its Government at Batavia. The invasion, however, was hotly contested in 1628 when the king's men tried to encircle the Dutch in Batavia but finally failed in the attempt. From this time on the invaders' grip gradually tightened over the domain, particularly Java. But in 1684 another revolt broke out under the leadership of a Balinese named Soerapati, and although he succeeded in setting up the Pasuruan Kingdom, it did not last but about two decades.

Again in 1721, another attempt was made to oust the Dutch from Batavia by Pieter Elberfelt, a Eurasian; but upon discovery of his plot he was caught and beheaded. Indeed, this was the very head which had ever since then been kept on display at Djakarta as a warning against uprisings until the landing of the Imperial Japanese Forces in this war. Then came a further disintegration of the Mataram Kindgdom in 1755 when it was divided up into the two dukedoms of Surakarta and Djokdjakarta. Then another uprising occurred in 1825, led by the heir to the Djok-Djakarta dukedom, in which although he was temporarily able to control Central Java, he was defeated after five years' campaign. This was about the end to any armed opposition to Dutch rule in Java.

Then came a revival of the Indonesian national spirit about the beginning of this century. It was mainly caused by the Japanese victory in the Russo-Japanese War. There were other causes, however, which influenced it, including such movements as the Indian independence, Turkish revolution, Sun Yat-sen's Chinese revolution, and the conceiving of revolutionary ideas by Indonesian students who had studied in Europe. As a result, the first native political organization was formed in Java in 1908 under the style of Boedi Detomo. And many kindred bodies were organized about that time, including the Serekat Islam and India Association, Sunda League, and the East Indies Socialist-Democrat Party. Of these, the last was renamed the East Indies Communist Party in 1920 and, with the re-christening, it rose in revolt.

#### Nationalist Party Formed

The Indonesian Nationalist Party was formed under the leadership of Mr. Soekarno in 1927. This signified the beginning of an active resurgent movement. It had for its aim the freedom of Indonesia under a broad principle of popular self-determination. But as the Party, of which the Dutch authorities were in great fear, grew in power, they ordered its dissolution in November, 1929, putting the Party leader Soekarno in jail. This proved a serious blow to the nationalist movement as it left only small parties such as the Parindra Party, Gerindo Party, Sereleat Islam Party and the All-Indonesian Party.

However, the German occupation of Holland in 1940 affected the situation in the East Indies. The old popular movement was revived accompanied by heated public sentiment, to counteract which the Dutch Government was forced to proclaim martial law. They arrested the leaders and banned their public meetings and speeches. The Dutch were forced to take extremely repressive measures and, as a result, the native leaders became adamant, determined not to cooperate with the colonial Government so long as their wishes were ignored.

Then at last came the day for the Indonesians to enjoy the blessing of a new life. The people who had so long fought against the Dutch oppression came with open arms to welcome the coming of the Imperial Japanese Forces to their native land as a godsent savior. Ever since then they have been making great contributions toward the promotion of Japan's construction works. They have been zealously assisting the Japanese Military Administration. Consequently these facts prompted Japan's recognition of their desired independence, thus wiping off the tragic humiliation which has extended over so many centuries. The Indonesians are now promised a new lease of life as an independent member of the nations of Greater East Asia.

#### East Indies War Economy

Java has ample economic power to solidify its defense structure. While Java has been traditionally endowed with an abundance of foodstuffs, it has now been virtually turned into an arsenal for defense. This was the result of concentrated efforts to develop its agricultural and manufacturing industries under the supervision of the Japanese Military Administration during the last two and a half years. Its manufacturing industry in particular has hit a new high mark due to the launching of the industrial development movement in May, 1944, under which every effort is being exerted to develop its leading factories and promote production. Productivity in these leading industries is further promised an epochal expansion starting from the second half of 1944.

Rapidly keeping pace with the industrial development are many agricultural projects planned on a large scale. Of these, the great riparian improvement work on the Brantas River, the second largest in Java, was completed in July this year. This work has reclaimed a big tract of land for cultivation. Construction on a great hydraulic plan, also is now being energetically pushed.

Thus has come into being a rejuvenated Java. The Indonesians have actually thrown off the old Dutch rule, under which, though they were granted nominal participation in State matters, they were at the same time pressed into military service and otherwise used like a horse. However, under the Japanese Military Administration they have already realized regular political participation in governmental affairs. Many have already been appointed to important State offices. They have also organized among themselves a strong national defense volunteer corps. They have set up an economic structure sufficient to cope with the decisive character of the war and now they have been promised to enjoy full and glorious independence in the near future.

Now that the Indonesians have been promised independence, let us see the extent of their cooperative spirit which is manifested in the following resolution which was adopted by the Javanese Central Council on August 16:

"We hereby solemnly declare under oath that regardless of how trying the war situation may develop, all the Javanese shall valiantly and determinedly fight hand in hand with the Japanese Forces in their prosecution of this titanic struggle until the day of their complete victory."

### Knew His Disease

Auntie: Sonny, won't you have another piece of shortcake?

Sonny: No, I thank you.

Auntie: You seem to be suffering from loss of appetite.

Sonny: It ain't loss of appetite. What I'm suffering from is politeness.

## INTERNAL CONDITIONS IN U.S.

### Various Postwar Plans Show Ne- vousness About the Future

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

That the Southern Regions shoul be rich in resources of vario materials is but natural in view o the climate, temperature and th fertility of the soil there. But is the wealth of the timber resour in the Southern Regions that is par ticularly noteworthy. The tre grow so rapidly that the reforesta tion project is always ensured suc cess in no time.

The timber industry in Burma great. A general idea of the polic pursued by the British in regard this industry may be readily by looking over the statistics Burma's timber acreage. In 19 the year before the outbreak the War of Greater East Asia, acreage of land covered by te which was under government pro tection was 12,093,000 acres; lan covered with other varieties timber was 12,510,000 acres; lan not yet brought under forestatio totaled 6,170,000 acres or a gra total of 31,374,000 acres of timb land. The exports of teak amoun to 20,090,800 metric tons. T shipments were mainly directed ward India, Britain, the Union South Africa, Germany and Holla as well as other countries. The s of teak constituted one of the mo important sources of revenue f Burma, that is, for about 10 per c of the total national revenue.

According to the survey made the end of 1939, the total inve ments made in the various ente prises in the Netherlands East Ind constituted 3,000,000,000 guilders, which 2,100,000,000 guilders were vested in the agricultural indus Moreover, the average export val of various commodities shipped fr the East Indies during the five-ye period from 1935 to 1939 aggrega 7,002,000,000 guilders, of which far products accounted for 4,093,000,0 guilders or about 70 per cent of th total exports. In this category und farm industry is, of course, include the timber industry in which th Netherlands East Indies Governme exerted great efforts.

#### Teak Production

In the East Indies' timber industr the production of teak which w under Government management d serves the greatest attention. Oth than teak, various other specie trees were also planted in vario areas on an intensive scale. The o ject of this forestation project w of course to conserve the supply water and to prevent inundatio most noted timber producing ar in Java incidentally are Semara Rembang Madiun, Kediri whi Chiebu forms the greatest timb yard in Java.

In the islands neighboring Jav the timber producing areas equ 60 per cent of the total timber reg ons in Java. The timber resourc in Sumatra and former Dutch Borne are said to be inexhaustible althou the areas further in from the ban of the river in these islands hav been recklessly exploited. Particular ly on the coastline and banks of th river in Borneo and Sumatra is the a dense mangrove belt, trees whic measure from six to seven feet i height. The saw mills are located the eastern part of Sumatra Islan and in the southeastern part of Bor neo Island.

Since the occupation of Malai Peninsula by the Japanese Forces, the restoration of peace and orde has been proceeding apace, bringin in its train also the recovery of th farm industry. It will be recalle that four-fifths of the total area o Malai are dense jungles and that th area which may be utilized for farm ing and forestry total 53,280 squar miles of which 32,500 square mile offer the best possibilities.

In the past, Singapore was know as the great supplier of canes, th material for these canes bein found in Malai. The chicle gum taken from the sapodilla evergreen in Malai which forms the main in gredient in chewing gums was main ly shipped to the United States. The jungle provided the main source o fuel supply not only for the home but also for the mining industry railroads, and the rubber manu facturing industry. But there wa no lumber in this Peninsula whi could be used for building purpos There are, for instance, no timbe resources here such as teak whic has a high international commerc value. On the other hand, there a lot of material here for the manu facture of veneer which has a varie of uses.

Of the total area in the Phili pines, about 60 per cent is in timbe land. Forty thousand squar miles form virgin forest land. Th Filipinos in the past did not plac much interest in the timber indust and there was a tendency to lea the forests untouched. Howeve through the efforts of the Japane and the Chinese, there has been increased indication of a revival the timber industry in this archi pelago.

### Church Sleeper

New Minister—"And has yo husband a good ear for music?"

Deacon's Wife—"I'm afraid no he seems to think everything h hears played or sung in church a lullaby."

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## The Betrayed American Hopes

Where is that "quick liberation" of the Philippines which the flamboyant General Douglas MacArthur promised his so-called Filipino friends and the American public at large immediately after the landing of his forces on Leyte Island a month ago? That is a pertinent question, indeed, for something of the general war situation in the archipelago should be discernible now that a full month has elapsed after the greatly propagandized invasion operations.

The answer to that question is that the American people have once again been betrayed, because MacArthur's hopes of capturing even only the island of Leyte on which the first landings were made are as remote as ever. Despite their numerical superiority the American forces have made no essential gains in the fighting on Leyte. The latest reports have been to the effect that the Japanese Units, firmly holding on to their positions in the hilly district, are successfully checking the onrushes of the American troops. Japanese Units, too, in positions west of Dagami have been inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in their daring night raids. In other words, there is no end to the harassing of the enemy forces by the indomitable Japanese tropps which indicates that the general situation is far from promising for MacArthur.

What is most significant is that the tone of the enemy's war reports from Leyte, which were so sweepingly enthusiastic and encouraging in the wake of the landings, has taken on a new note since about a fortnight ago. A correspondent of the Associated Press, for instance, cabled last week that the Americans, with their lines spread thin and their supplies bogged down, were encountering extremely tough Japanese opposition. In the Pinamopoan area, he significantly admitted, the Japanese troops were making the Americans pay dearly for every ridge. But the most revealing dispatch was that quoting General MacArthur himself as warning the American people that the Japanese had succeeded in landing a large force of veteran troops on the island and that the "terrific advantage gained by the surprise landings on Leyte's east coast has about run its course." That was tantamount to an admission by MacArthur that he regarded the battle for the Philippines as a long and hard one.

That the operations on Leyte are not going any too well for the enemy was admitted, too, a few days ago by Lieutenant-General Walter Krueger, commander of the United States 6th Army in the Leyte operations, when he pointedly told American war correspondents that "the folks back home are wrong if they think the Japanese fighting the battle of Leyte Island are a pushover; the going is tough and there is no room for complacency as one considers the fight ahead." This, of course, is no surprise to the Japanese people, because they are quite aware that their forces under General Yamashita are giving a good account of themselves, resolutely determined to crush the invaders. To the war-weary American people back home, however, the warnings sounded by MacArthur and Krueger cannot fail to have the most distressing effect, what with another Christmas coming and their kin still fighting in remote regions overseas with no end of the war in sight.

## Churchill's Statement on Industrial Reconversion

The declaration of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commons on November 17 that after the war in Europe ends "it will be possible and necessary to turn over an increasing part of our resources to civilian production" merits more than casual attention. He told his countrymen that "we must make exertions to restore our export trade and re-equip our industry." However, he significantly qualified his statement with the remark that until the fighting in the Pacific is over, the war must have first priority on the nation's efforts.

There can be no doubt that this declaration on British industrial reconversion was made by Prime Minister Churchill in answer to the criticisms of the British people against his government's seeming passivity toward the American attempts to capture Britain's pre-war trade markets. For the British people have long been impatient to begin their drive for the revival of their former trade. This impatience comes naturally from the fact that the recapture of their export trade, which, exclusive of munitions shipments, had dropped more than fifty per cent in value and about seventy per cent in volume since the outbreak of the European War, will require more than common effort. Their impatience is all the more keen because they know that to maintain their pre-war standard of living and to meet their post-war liabilities it will be necessary to expand their exports to fifty per cent above the present war level. It is for this reason that they are so restless to return to the production of peace-time goods, for the quicker the reconversion the greater the prospects of bigger trade. Prime Minister Churchill's declaration must, therefore, have come as a welcome assurance to the British people as some prospect has now been opened for the restoration of British trade.

On the other hand, the American people can not have failed to note that Prime Minister Churchill did not give an outright, straightforward promise to the British people for an effective, large-scale reconversion of British industries. His bland statement that the war must have first claim on the nation's economic effort until the fighting in Asia is over was apparently intended to allay the suspicions of the American people that Britain might be seeking an extension of Lend-Lease shipments for the purpose of rebuilding her war-torn industry. It was a gesture calculated toward easing the difficulties of Lord Keynes who is now in Washington struggling to obtain the continuation of American Lend-Lease deliveries even after the war in Europe ends, although British Minister of Production Oliver Lyttelton had declared some time ago that the United States would have to shoulder the main burden of the Pacific War.

How successful Churchill was in pulling the wool over the eyes of the American people remains to be seen. The American people are not likely to forget that the British had once unscrupulously re-labelled American Lend-Lease products as British goods and exported them at a profit to foreign countries. Nor are they likely to forget the recent alleged British statement that the American Lend-Lease goods should be made available to Britain for the rehabilitation of her factories. The British request for Lend-Lease goods, it must be obvious to the Americans, is primarily motivated by Britain's desire to use them for the purpose of relieving the strain on British industries which otherwise might not be able to divert their activities to trade expansion after the war in Europe ends.

At any rate, the implications of Churchill's statement are clear. They portend the coming fierce economic rivalry between the United States and Britain, both of whom are ready to stoop to any unscrupulous measure in the advancement of their program for full employment and prosperity at home. Indeed, they furnish one more glaring proof that the professed unity of the Anglo-American countries is more superficial than real.

## THREE VIEWS ON DEATH

### People Are Trying to Find Eternal Element in Life

By HIDEO KISHIMOTO

III

Let us examine the view more concretely. The immortality of life of an artist lies not only in his masterpiece which will continue in fame and appreciation long after his death, but rests also in the process of production, in the time he gave, the completeness with which he gave himself to his work, and in the ideal which acted as a constant inspiration of his work. As he faces his canvas he has already transcended the concept of life or death. Each stroke of his brush should be an expression of his mental attitude. The life of a master of military arts who is unmoved and steady under a flashing sword, is preceded by a life of unruffled steadiness at sea, meals or home life.

To transcend the problem of life or death in this world where death is a reality, and find therein an everlasting life is also the ideal of a culturally mature religious leader. A Zen follower who seeks for light within tries to arrive directly at this mental attitude in his "zazen" (meditation). Also though he is given an insight into the truth of the universe, he discovers immortality dwelling in nature and its surrounding as it is. A religious man who lives a life of self-sacrifice, giving his life and all to God who rules the universe, finds eternity and complete joy.

To find the eternal element which does not end with death, it is necessary that a person sacrifices himself. By risking, he gains. The assumption of death in a samurai code is not merely the view of life that the end of a samurai is death. It is because his ideal is to secure an everlasting something which transcends his physical life, and that to arrive at the ideal the assumption of death is the most direct starting point.

### Complex Views

For the sake of convenience man's views toward life and death have been divided into three groups; but actually the view a person holds is so complex that it cannot be classified into any definite group with specified characteristics. It is presumable that a person holds a composite mixture of some portion of the three views previously explained. For instance, even those who believe in the immortality of the soul after death would be governed by a strong feeling that he does not wish to die and would not affirm that death is a reality. Also it is not inconsistent to believe on the one hand in the immortality of the soul and on the other to endeavor to discover in his daily living a value that transcends the problem of life or death to which he may devote his entirety. Varied conditions and factors are thus mutually supplemented and supplied; the substance therefore is complicated and involved.

As noted previously, thanks to modern learning and culture, death became a thing far removed from the thoughts of our daily life. But today it is undeniably close to us. Men who are at the prime of life, at the period of highest health and strength are dying today on the battlefields in great numbers. There are many people who are saddened by this abrupt separation. Not only on the distant battlefields but in the sky above the home front death is playing havoc. Exposed to the dangers of an air raid no one is certain of his safety or that of his relations or loved ones. There is an inward feeling that death is close at hand.

But at such a time of danger, the person who takes hold of himself and assumes an unruffled mental attitude is fearless and even goes about his work nonchalantly. The danger and crisis which we face today offers one a splendid opportunity to take a grip of himself mentally and spiritually. Let us hope that in this crisis, we shall find a value to which we can give our full measure of devotion, a value which shall strengthen and steel us to any eventuality. By so doing we shall experience the joy of a life that is cut short because of our loyalty to a principle and a value permanent in nature. We shall then have conquered death.

(End)

### Fruits of Wisdom

The multitude which is not brought to act as unity, is confusion. That unity which has not its origin in the multitude is tyranny.—Pascal.

I would much rather that posterity should inquire why no statues were erected to me, than why they were.—Cato.

As inclination changes, thus ebbs and flows the unstable tide of public judgment.—Schiller.

Passion often makes fools of the ablest men, and able men of the most foolish.—Rochefoucauld.

Politeness smooths wrinkles.—Joubert.

## WORLD PEACE

By JAPONICUS

III

### Which Way to World Peace

Scientific inventions war has dramatically and basically altered the character of war. A war as it is waged today is no longer an affair of the professional soldiers and sailors; every individual in field or factory, as well as those at the battlefront, becomes a participant. It is a "total" war, which engrosses the entire national energies and resources and on which is staked the very existence of the countries involved. Moreover, the development of the submarine and the prodigious growth of the air forces together with the invention of new infernal weapons have intensified the savagery and destruction of war to an undreamed of degree. Perhaps, not in the distant future, the utilization of sub-atomic energy may make it possible to blot out the entire population of a city or even a country at one stroke. The problem presented by a cycle of world wars is one not only of the destiny of civilization, but of the survival of the human species. Is there any way of abolishing war and averting the catastrophe that threatens mankind with extinction by mutual slaughter?

Two fundamentally divergent lines of action suggest themselves, namely, the creation of a World State and general disarmament. Both have been advocated without success, and they are certain to be rejected as "impractical" by contemporary statesmen trained in the traditional conception and technique of statecraft. Nevertheless, at this moment when the fate of mankind hangs in the balance, and when the possibility of world peace basically depends on the adequacy of the modern European international system itself, magnified now on a world-wide scale, these "radical" lines of thought may well be worthy of reexamination and serious consideration.

A World State has been the dream and aspiration of many good-intentioned idealists in Europe, which is summed up in Tennyson's "A Parliament of Men, and Federation of the World," by which, according to the poet, an era will be ushered in when,

"The common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber lapsed in universal law."

And it is well known that H. G. Wells and his school, pointing out the anachronism of national-states in this shrivelling world maintains that the only road to salvation for mankind lies in the establishment of a World State. Their proposal rests on the assumption that just as the State is generally capable of suppressing domestic disorders, once a World State will be able to outlaw war. It is on a similarly easy assumption that some Britishers have imagined that if the beneficent principles of the English constitution were to be adopted, political difficulties throughout the world would be over, and that some Americans have advanced the view that the Constitution of the United States afforded a model for the political organization of mankind. Fortunately or unfortunately, the world as it is now constituted is not so simple, and the establishment of a World State would not only bristle with insurmountable difficulties but it would be, it seems to us, highly undesirable.

If the World State is to be organized on an analogy of the modern State, the organization would have to take either individuals or nations as its constituent units. If it is to be a State constituted on the basis of world citizens and a democratic principle and majority rule is to prevail, the teeming millions of Asia might represent the "common sense of most" in opposition to the minority views of European or American groups. Suppose that the World State is to have nations as units on the basis of equality of all States. If a democratic principle is adopted in the representation at the Parliament of Men, the few Great Powers would have to submit to the dictates of the many small Powers. On the other hand, an aristocratic principle of allowing the former to dominate the latter would be equally unsatisfactory and unjust, resulting, perhaps, in an endless series of wars for emancipation.

Again the World State, if we follow the analogy of the modern State, should have a central organization invested with unchallengeable authority and possessed of a high sense of justice and impartiality to command the respect of all nations and peoples. Within the national sphere there is a more or less uniform sense of justice but taking the present world as a whole, no such uniformity can be hardly be expected. The question of punishments and "sanctions" will be made interminable difficulties. Within a State the punishment of a criminal, a feeble individual is easily effected and the officers of the law will usually encounter no serious resistance. But in a family of only some 70 nations, the criminal may be found to be as powerful as the rest of the family combined and require huge sacrifice of lives in order to reduce it to obedience. The concept of a World State is after all based on a false analogy. It is not a step toward the abolition of war; on the contrary, it is likely to lead to interminable "civil" wars on a grand scale. Such a plan for a World State begins at the wrong end.

If a World State envisages the organization of force on a world-wide scale, the other alternative, General Disarmament, visualizes the reduction of organized force to the minimum. The one is designed, perhaps to suppress nationalisms especially of minor Powers and to control all the nations of the earth by a unified will. The other is designed rather to curb the imperialisms of Giant Powers, and to ensure the security of smaller nations and peoples against their domination.

The usual trilogy on disarmament, viz., arbitration, security and then disarmament, advocated by the school of Madriaga does not work. It is a vicious circle which must courageously be put to an end. We believe the formula should rather be disarmament, security, and arbitration. To sign a solemn covenant to abolish war as an instrument of national policy, while ever sharpening one's own weapons, is a pious fraud. The will to world peace, if sincere, must be expressed by an indubitable overt act—general disarmament. Whatever treaties might be entered into, whatever peace structure might be constructed, intelligent people throughout the world are not deceived by them; they clearly see that behind them all there is always the "last argument" of Giant Powers.

Disarmament by rations presupposes a continuation of the balance-of-power concept, and a disarmament conference for such a purpose rather spoils the atmosphere by making the public conscious of power-relations and by exciting international jealousness and animosities leading to the augmentation rather than reduction of armaments. Nor can the mild course of progressive reduction by common consent achieve the purpose. The Giant Powers should take the bold initiative by disarming themselves.

In the proposals adopted at Dumbarton Oaks, the provision for "formulating plans for the establishment of a system of regulations of armaments for submission to the members of the organization" is more half-hearted than those unexecuted provisions under the League Covenant. It would, however, be well to recollect that at the Preparatory Commission for the Conference on Disarmament of the League of Nations in 1927, M. Litvinov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, called for the "complete abolition of all armed forces on land, on the sea, and in the air," and the reason for this drastic proposal was that nothing less than general and complete disarmament would ensure peace and security for the peoples." Now, if Marshal Stalin had not changed his mind, and if Britain and America change their minds and followed Mr. Stalin's admonition, the conference at Dumbarton Oaks might have effected a revolution in world politics and heralding the dawn of a new era. Should this decisive step be taken jointly by the three Giant Powers, there would exist any longer no valid reason for the maintenance by other nations of any large armament, and a general disarmament would follow as the day follows the night.

Disarmament would naturally involve non-fortification by each Power on its territory. For instance, the Maginot and Sigfried lines in Europe will be scrapped, fortresses on the Manchurian-Siberian border and fortifications on all the islands in the Pacific will be destroyed. The withdrawal of troops dispatched or stationed on the territory of other nations will take place. The Japanese and American troops in China, for instance, will naturally be withdrawn. This would create a peaceful international atmosphere more quickly and more effectively than the signing of "Anti-War treaties" or the drafting on paper of a grandiose world peace program.

The statesmen of Giant Powers, however, in effecting a radical reduction of their armaments, would have prepared to take the full consequences. According to the traditional conceptions of world politics, armament is not for the defense of territory alone. The possession of large armament is a prerequisite for the admission of a State to the rank and status of a Great Power. Armament is an instrument of diplomacy and its "last argument." It is a necessary instrument for protecting its commercial and financial rights and interests abroad. It is a sine qua non for maintaining and initiating imperialistic domination of "backward" nations. If general disarmament were to be realized Britain might lose India and see her Imperial system collapse, although all the nations composing the Empire might nevertheless remain happy and prosperous. America might have to forego her "Monroe Doctrine" and her "Open Door for China." Her capitalists would have to abide by the logic of the Drago Doctrine applied not only to international debts but also to her indemnity and other claims in China and elsewhere. They must be satisfied with whatever justice native courts might mete out for the protection of their interests. They would not be able to urge their government to meddle in the domestic affairs of backward countries to enforce the "international standard." This does not signify that America's foreign trade will suffer; in fact, it is likely to flourish more than ever on a basis of reciprocity. Soviet Russia might have to deny herself the privilege of armed prestige for spreading her gospel of Communism, but resort to the method of persuasion and example, by allowing other nations to freely and of their own accord adopt, if they so desire, the "beneficent" system she upholds and advocates.

This is a proposition against which international capitalists bent on world monopoly and statesmen trained in the old school would put up a pretty stiff fight, but it would be most welcome for a majority of the nations of the world and for a majority of the citizens of the Giant Powers as well. It may further be added that the principles set forth in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asian Nations would best be realized in such a regime of non-aggression and non-menace.

Disarmament alone will not secure peace and justice to the world. Nevertheless, we believe it is the right way to world peace, even if it is predicated upon a radical change in the temper and spirit of world politics. But a general disarmament thus initiated by the Giant Powers would, we are firmly convinced, create a wholesome atmosphere which facilitates the political, economic, and cultural cooperation among nations for the building of a new and better world.

(End)

## INDONESIANS PREPARE FOR INDEPENDENCE

### Struggle for Freedom Extended Over Three Centuries

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

At last the much longed-for independence has been definitely promised the 70,000,000 Indonesians. It is the independence for which the Indonesians have valiantly fought for the last three and a half centuries against the Dutch misrule. The promise was made by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the opening session of the 85th Extraordinary Japanese Diet. To this pledge is attached a great significance because despite the decisive character of the current war situation on which Japan stakes everything, she has given her word to grant the aspirations of the Indonesians so that they may enjoy unbounded happiness and freedom at an early date. The act shows how generous and courageous Japan is, which fact will be appreciated not only by the rest of the East Asiatic peoples but also recognized as most upright and magnanimous by justice-loving humanity throughout the world.

### Fight for Freedom

As was said, the Indonesian history of its struggle for freedom extended over three centuries. In their persistent attempts to overthrow the yoke of a foreign master they had to shed much precious blood. The Dutch invasion of the East Indies began in 1598. They subjugated the then powerful kingdom of Mataram which had its Government at Batavia. The invasion, however, was hotly contested in 1628 when the king's men tried to encircle the Dutch in Batavia but finally failed in the attempt. From this time on the invaders' grip gradually tightened over the domain, particularly Java. But in 1684 another revolt broke out under the leadership of a Balinese named Soerapati, and although he succeeded in setting up the Pasuruan Kingdom, it did not last but about two decades.

Again in 1721, another attempt was made to oust the Dutch from Batavia by Pieter Elberfelt, a Eurasian; but upon discovery of his plot he was caught and beheaded. Indeed, this was the very head which had ever since then been kept on display at Djakarta as a warning against uprisings until the landing of the Imperial Japanese Forces in this war. Then came a further disintegration of the Mataram Kindgdom in 1755 when it was divided up into the two dukedoms of Surakarta and Djokdjakarta. Then another uprising occurred in 1825, led by the heir to the Djok-Djakarta dukedom, in which although he was temporarily able to control Central Java, he was defeated after five years' campaign. This was about the end to any armed opposition to Dutch rule in Java.

Then came a revival of the Indonesian national spirit about the beginning of this century. It was mainly caused by the Japanese victory in the Russo-Japanese War. There were other causes, however, which influenced it, including such movements as the Indian independence, Turkish revolution, Sun Yat-sen's Chinese revolution, and the conceiving of revolutionary ideas by Indonesian students who had studied in Europe. As a result, the first native political organization was formed in Java in 1908 under the style of Boedi Oetomo. And many kindred bodies were organized about that time, including the Serekat Islam and India Association, Sunda League, and the East Indies Socialist-Democrat Party. Of these, the last was renamed the East Indies Communist Party in 1920 and, with the re-christening, it rose in revolt.

### Nationalist Party Formed

The Indonesian Nationalist Party was formed under the leadership of Mr. Soekarno in 1927. This signified the beginning of an active resurgent movement. It had for its aim the freedom of Indonesia under a broad principle of popular self-determination. But as the Party, of which the Dutch authorities were in great fear, grew in power, they ordered its dissolution in November, 1929, putting the Party leader Soekarno in jail. This proved a serious blow to the nationalist movement as it left only small parties such as the Parindra Party, Gerindo Party, Sereleat Islam Party and the All-Indonesian Party.

However, the German occupation of Holland in 1940 affected the situation in the East Indies. The old popular movement was revived accompanied by heated public sentiment, to counteract which the Dutch Government was forced to proclaim martial law. They arrested the leaders and banned their public meetings and speeches. The Dutch were forced to take extremely repressive measures and, as a result, the native leaders became adamant, determined not to cooperate with the colonial Government so long as their wishes were ignored.

Then at last came the day for the Indonesians to enjoy the blessing of a new life. The people who had so long fought against the Dutch oppression came with open arms to welcome the coming of the Imperial Japanese Forces to their native land as a godsent savior. Ever since then they have been making great contributions toward the promotion of Japan's construction works. They have been zealously assisting the Japanese Military Administration. Consequently these facts prompted Japan's recognition of their desired independence, thus wiping off the tragic humiliation which has extended over so many centuries. The Indonesians are now promised a new lease of life as an independent member of the nations of Greater East Asia.

### East Indies War Economy

Java has ample economic power to solidify its defense structure. While Java has been traditionally endowed with an abundance of foodstuffs, it has now been virtually turned into an arsenal for defense. This was the result of concentrated efforts to develop its agricultural and manufacturing industries under the supervision of the Japanese Military Administration during the last two and a half years. Its manufacturing industry in particular has hit a new high mark due to the launching of the industrial development movement in May, 1944, under which every effort is being exerted to develop its leading factories and promote production. Productivity in these leading industries is further promised an epochal expansion starting from the second half of 1944.

Rapidly keeping pace with the industrial development are many agricultural projects planned on a large scale. Of these, the great riparian improvement work on the Brantas River, the second largest in Java, was completed in July this year. This work has reclaimed a big tract of land for cultivation. Construction on a great hydraulic plan, also is now being energetically pushed.

Thus has come into being a rejuvenated Java. The Indonesians have actually thrown off the old Dutch rule, under which, though they were granted nominal participation in State matters, they were at the same time pressed into military service and otherwise used like a horse. However, under the Japanese Military Administration they have already realized regular political participation in governmental affairs. Many have already been appointed to important State offices. They have also organized among themselves a strong national defense volunteer corps. They have set up an enconomic structure sufficient to cope with the decisive character of the war and now they have been promised to enjoy full and glorious independence in the near future.

Now that the Indonesians have been promised independence, let us see the extent of their cooperative spirit which is manifested in the following resolution which was adopted by the Javanese Central Council on August 16:

"We hereby solemnly declare under oath that regardless of how trying the war situation may develop, all the Javanese shall valiantly and determinedly fight hand in hand with the Japanese Forces in their prosecution of this titanic struggle until the day of their complete victory."

### Knew His Disease

Auntie: Sonny, won't you have another piece of shortcake?

Sonny: No, I thank you.

Auntie: You seem to be suffering from loss of appetite.

Sonny: It ain't loss of appetite. What I'm suffering from is politeness.

## INTERNAL CONDITIONS IN U.S.

### Various Postwar Plans Show Ner- vousness About the Future

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

That the Southern Regions shoul[d] be rich in resources of vario[us] materials is but natural in view [of] the climate, temperature and th[e] fertility of the soil there. But [it] is the wealth of the timber resourc[es] in the Southern Regions that is par[-] ticularly noteworthy. The tre[es] grow so rapidly that the reforesta[-] tion project is always ensured suc[-] cess in no time.

The timber industry in Burma [is] great. A general idea of the polic[y] pursued by the British in regard [to] this industry may be readily [seen] by looking over the statistics [of] Burma's timber acreage. In 19[..] the year before the outbreak [of] the War of Greater East Asia, th[e] acreage of land covered by tr[ees] which was under government pro[-] tection was 12,693,000 acres; land covered with other varieties o[f] timber was 12,510,000 acres; lan[d] not yet brought under forestation totaled 6,170,000 acres or a gran[d] total of 31,374,000 acres of timber land. The exports of teak amount[ed] to 20,000,800 metric tons. Th[e] shipments were mainly directed to[-] ward India, Britain, the Union [of] South Africa, Germany and Holla[nd] as well as other countries. The sa[le] of teak constituted one of the mo[st] important sources of revenue f[or] Burma, that is, for about 10 per ce[nt] of the total national revenue.

According to the survey made [at] the end of 1939, the total inves[t-] ments made in the various ente[r-] prises in the Netherlands East Ind[ies] constituted 3,000,000,000 guilders, [of] which 2,100,000,000 guilders were [in-] vested in the agricultural indus[try]. Moreover, the average export val[ue] of various commodities shipped fr[om] the East Indies during the five-ye[ar] period from 1935 to 1939 aggrega[ted] 7,002,000,000 guilders, of which far[m] products accounted for 4,096,000,0[00] guilders or about 70 per cent of th[e] total exports. In this category und[er] farm industry is, of course, includ[ed] the timber industry in which th[e] Netherlands East Indies Governmen[t] exerted great efforts.

### Teak Production

In the East Indies' timber industry, the production of teak which was under Government management de[-] serves the greatest attention. Oth[er] than teak, various other species [of] trees were also planted in vario[us] areas on an intensive scale. The ob[-] ject of this forestation project wa[s,] of course, to conserve the supply [of] water and to prevent inundation[s]. Most noted timber producing are[as] in Java incidentally are Semaran[g,] Rembang Madiun, Kediri whi[le] Chiebu forms the greatest timb[er] yard in Java.

In the islands neighboring Jav[a] the timber producing areas equ[al] 60 per cent of the total timber re[gi-] ons in Java. The timber resource[s] in Sumatra and former Dutch Borne[o] are said to be inexhaustible althoug[h] the areas further in from the bank[s] of the river in these islands hav[e] been recklessly exploited. Particular[-] ly on the coastline and banks of th[e] river in Borneo and Sumatra is the[re] a dense mangrove belt, trees whic[h] measure from six to seven feet i[n] height. The saw mills are located i[n] the eastern part of Sumatra Island and in the southeastern part of Bor[-] neo Island.

Since the occupation of Malai Peninsula by the Japanese Forces, the restoration of peace and orde[r] has been proceeding apace, bringing in its train also the recovery of th[e] farm industry. It will be recalle[d] that four-fifths of the total area of Malai are dense jungles and that th[e] area which may be utilized for farm[-] ing and forestry total 53,280 square miles of which 32,500 square miles offer the best possibilities.

In the past, Singapore was know[n] as the great supplier of canes, the material for these canes being found in Malai. The chicle gum taken from the sapodilla evergreens in Malai which forms the main in[-] gredient in chewing gums was main[-] ly shipped to the United States. The jungle provided the main source o[f] fuel supply not only for the home[s] but also for the mining industry, railroads, and the rubber manu[-] facturing industry. But there wa[s] no lumber in this Peninsula whi[ch] could be used for building purpose[s]. There are, for instance, no timber resources here such as teak which has a high international commerci[al] value. On the other hand, there [is] a lot of material here for the manu[-] facture of veneer which has a variety of uses.

Of the total area in the Philip[-] pines, about 60 per cent is in timber land. Forty thousand square miles form virgin forest land. Th[e] Filipinos in the past did not pla[ce] much interest in the timber indus[try] and there was a tendency to lea[ve] the forests untouched. However through the efforts of the Japanese and the Chinese, there has been [an] increased indication of a revival [of] the timber industry in this archi[-] pelago.

### Church Sleeper

New Minister—"And has you[r] husband a good ear for music?"

Deacon's Wife—"I'm afraid not— he seems to think everything h[e] hears played or sung in church [is] a lullaby."